

ON THE COAST.

A Petaluma Meteor Knocks a Man Down.

An Exciting Episode in a Courtroom at Woodland.

Shocking Murder of a Woman by a San Francisco Brute.

The Old Hotel at Piedmont Springs Destroyed by Fire—Railroad Commissioners Again Take Up the Shively Complaint.

By Telegram to the Times.

Petaluma, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The meteor seen last Monday near Cloverdale fell on the ranch of F. K. Sprowles, just over the county line in Lake county. Sprowles was out hunting quail, and the meteor fell within twenty feet of him. He was knocked down by the shock, and it was about five minutes before he recovered his senses. The meteor made a deep hole in the ground where it struck, and many pieces of meteoric metal were lying around for a space of 200 feet. Some of the specimens Sprowles carried to San Francisco to have assayed.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A Dive Woman Hacked to Pieces on the Street in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A particularly bloody and brutal murder occurred on Montgomery avenue early this morning, when "Big Belle" Sullivan was stabbed and killed by Pat Sullivan, who went under the title of the woman's husband. The woman was a waitress in a beer hall, and was coming from breakfast at a restaurant with a companion named Little Ennis, when they were met near the Newton house, where they roomed, by Sullivan, with whom the murdered woman had lived for some time. Sullivan grabbed the woman by the arm, and with a few incoherent remarks, pulled out a huge sheath-knife, and, despite her struggles, plunged the knife into her rapidly. The first blow ripped a gash on the left side of the scalp over three inches long, and the second blow was similar to the first and but half an inch lower. The Ennis woman screamed for assistance, and the other woman dragged her hurriedly away. Sullivan held on and inflicted ten gaping wounds in her body, one nearly severing the left arm from the shoulder.

The shouting attracted the attention of Manuel Silva, who lived near by, and he ran to the woman's aid. Sullivan attacked him, but with the assistance of a police officer he was finally manacled and dragged to the city prison, while the woman was removed to the hospital, where she soon died. Sullivan was taken to the morgue to view the body, and exclaimed with an oath, "I'm glad she's dead! I got the knife on purpose from a whaler to kill her." The woman was 30 years of age and of large proportions, weighing about 200 pounds. She was formerly the wife of an Oakland policeman named Taylor, but left him four years ago to live with Sullivan, who kept a saloon in this city. Sullivan sold the saloon about a year ago and for some time lived on the woman's earnings. Her refusal to further support him is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

THE WHEELMEN.

Election of Officers by the California Division.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Count was completed today of votes cast in the election of the California Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The administration ticket was defeated and the opposition or reform candidates were elected by average majorities of over 200. Following are the successful candidates: Chief consul, George H. Strong, Oakland; vice-consul, J. S. Thayer, Los Angeles; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Ripley, Sacramento; representative-at-large, A. T. Jensen of San Francisco, J. G. Widy of Los Angeles, W. A. Cowan of Riverside, Al Cole of San Jose, J. S. Bothwell of San Jose, W. T. Eaver of Oakland, S. A. Samony of Oakland.

INTO THE RIVER.

A Contractor Thrown Over an Embankment and Badly Injured.

Ukiah, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] M. McGowan, of McGowan & Butler, San Francisco, contractors and builders and brickwork contractors for the State asylum, now being constructed here, was seriously injured today while driving to the asylum. On approaching the Russian River bridge his horse shied and backed off the embankment, a descent of fifteen feet. Horse, buggy and driver fell in a heap together. McGowan was brought to the Grand Hotel in this city, where he is suffering from a broken ankle, bruised back and internal injuries, as to the extent of which the attending physicians hesitate expressing an opinion. McGowan is 65 years of age.

A COURTROOM EPISODE.

The Defendant Violently Assaults the Prosecuting Witness.

Woodland, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] An exciting incident occurred today during the trial of R. B. Phillips for assault to murder Prof. Elston. When Phillips was brought into the courtroom in the afternoon he broke from his attendants and made a violent assault on Prof. Elston. He was restrained by bystanders and put in charge of two men, who with difficulty controlled him. The testimony and arguments were finished this afternoon. The case will be given to the jury in the morning.

Large Grain Warehouse Burned.

Modesto, Nov. 17.—The warehouse of Haslacker & Kahn, at Claribel station, twelve miles from Modesto, was burned last night with 4000 tons of wheat. The loss is \$110,000. Most of the grain was owned by farmers and was insured.

The Shively Complaint Again.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The Shively complaint was before the Railroad Commissioners today, and Attorney Richards asked for an order to have Col. Morgan, the expert employed by the board, produce his data on which a comparison of the cost of maintenance and rates charged by the various roads could be made, but the board,

with the exception of Commissioner Rea, voted against the proposition. Secretary Lansing of the Southern Pacific was put on the stand and expressed willingness to produce certain data, but objected to producing data which Shively's attorney stated were pertinent to the case, claiming it would take a long time to prepare it.

A Murdered Man Identified. PORTLAND (Or.) Nov. 17.—It is now believed that the body of the murdered man found in a freight car at Albina yesterday was that of L. J. Johnson of Colfax, Wash. A dispatch received from Colfax today says that the description of the murdered man answers to that of Johnson, who has been missing from Colfax for some time. The police have failed to discover any clue to the murderers.

Another Survivor of the Helen Mar. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The whaling steamer Jessie Freeman arrived this morning from Fox Island, bringing a cargo of 4000 pounds of bone and 300 barrels of oil. C. Nelson, boat steerer and last of the survivors of the bark Helen Mar, which was lost last month in that Arctic, was picked up and brought down by the steamer. Nelson says Capt. Thaxter fell into the sea from a small boat in which they embarked when the wreck occurred, and was drowned.

Piedmont Springs Hotel Burned. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Piedmont Springs Hotel, near Blair Park, Oakland, was totally destroyed this morning by fire, which broke out on the roof. The building was valued at about \$10,000, and was not insured. Little of the furniture was saved; that which was burned was worth about \$4000. The hotel had stood there for twenty years, and was the property of the Piedmont Park Company.

A Jury for Actor Curtis. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The jury was completed in Judge Murphy's court this morning for the second trial of M. B. Curtis for murder, and the case was continued until Monday.

AN EASTERN EMBEZZLER

Arrested at San Bernardino—A Woman in the Case.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Grand Forks, N. D., says that two weeks ago N. L. Comers, who had been purchasing grain in East Grand Forks, and shipping on commission, disappeared suddenly, forsaking his wife and children, and taking, it is alleged, all the proceeds of several thousand bushels of grain belonging to farmers. Yesterday a young man, giving the name of Charles Williams, arrived with a letter from Comers to a young girl who lived in the family of Comers as a nurse girl. The letter was dated at San Bernardino, Cal. Williams brought with him a return ticket from that place. Comers's wife obtained possession of the letter, informed the officers, who telegraphed to San Bernardino to have Comers arrested. A telegram was received stating he had been apprehended, and the money he had taken recovered. Comers was living in California under an assumed name. He is highly connected here, and occupied various positions of trust.

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 18.—[Special.] N. L. Comers, alias Brown, now in jail here awaiting the arrival of the Chief of Police of Grand Forks, N. D., who will take him back on a charge of embezzlement.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Politics Continues to Make Its Sessions Very Stormy.

Memphis (Tenn.) Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union held its sessions today behind well-guarded doors, but it is hinted that the meeting was a stormy one. The election of president is the bone of contention, because the selection of this officer will settle the political future of the organization. McCune and Loucks are leading the factions, the former advocating the latter a third party man. Last night Loucks and the third party were in the ascendency; today McCune's stock rose in response to the energetic work of J. F. Tillman, who is charged with having been in the confidence of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Important among the demands formulated today is one for a railroad from British America to the Gulf through Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas, to some point on the Gulf, probably Galveston. The road is to be chartered by the National Government, and the people of each State along the line are expected to help.

A BLAZE AT ST. LOUIS.

A Disastrous Fire Raging at an Early Hour This Morning.

St. Louis, Nov. 18, 2:35 a.m.—[By the Associated Press.] Three alarms have just been rung for a fire which has already destroyed the top floor of the American Oak Leather Company at No. 520 North Fourth street. The wind is strong and the fire has gained headway. The fire has burned out A. R. Brooks' jewelry, and Hirsch, Bendin & Co., and is still spreading.

Big Fire in a Brewery.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—About 9 o'clock this morning a destructive fire broke out in the National Brewing Company's establishment, near the corner of O'Donnell and Third streets, Canton. The flames were discovered in the upper part of the building, a three-story brick, about 100 feet square. The entire city fire department responded to the alarm, but were unable to quench the flames. Assistance was asked of the fire department of Baltimore, which promptly responded, and through their efforts the fire was got under control.

A workman named Joseph Oppy was struck on the head by a falling smoke-stack and badly cut. The total insurance is \$170,000. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

Modern Woodsmen.

Omaha (Neb.) Nov. 17.—The Head Camp of Modern Woodsmen of America put in its time today electing officers and fixing on a place for permanent headquarters. Head Consul W. A. Northcott, Head Advisor Hiram C. Hendges and Head Clerk C. E. Hawes were elected by acclamation.

Secret Catholic Conference. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Profound secrecy again reigned in the vicinity of Archbishop Corrigan's house today. The Catholic conference was in session all day. The parochial school question is still under consideration, but details of the discussion are kept profoundly secret.

A CYCLONE.

It Cuts Its Way Through an Illinois Town.

All Buildings in Its Path Levelled to the Ground.

One Person Killed and Many Others More or Less Injured.

A Day of Terrible Weather in the East—Furious Snowstorms Raging in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa—Wires Down.

By Telegram to the Times.

Renovo (Ill.) Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Where last night existed a pretty town, full of happy homes, is today a scene of wreck and desolation, caused by a cyclone. Houses, barns, fences and orchards are leveled to the ground and spread over the surrounding country.

Entering from the southwest, the cyclone first demolished the Catholic Church and school and the residence of Morgan Drage. The German Lutheran Church was next leveled to the ground. After destroying several barns and tearing away several fences, it struck the large two-story residence of Peter Kendall, which was of solid stone, and crumbled it to fragments. Mrs. Kendall was severely injured. The large double brick house, occupied by D. D. Perry as a dwelling, office and composing-room, was entirely destroyed. The family were buried in the ruins, but managed to extricate themselves without serious injury. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down and fourteen other residences destroyed.

The eleven-year-old son of Jacob Koch was killed instantly, and his mother was fatally injured. The injured include Mrs. Peter Kendall, Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louise Booger, Julius Hono, Mr. Bremen, Adrian Starr, Mrs. Emma Crow, Mrs. John Manderfeldt and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Perry.

Many people are without clothing or shelter and cold rain has made the situation more deplorable. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The conflict of elements incidental to the exit of warm weather and the advent of winter's chilly blasts culminated today in one of the most destructive, far-reaching storms of the year. The initial battleground of the mighty opposing forces, it appears, was near the little city of Redbud, in Randolph county, in the extreme southwestern part of Illinois. Sweeping down from the north, came a heavy storm of snow, rain, hail and sleet which, encountering the warm air currents of "Egypt," developed into three distinct cyclonic storms, diverging from a common center near Redbud. Taking a southeasterly course, one prong of the storm passed through Western Kentucky and Tennessee, leveling everything in its path. Only when Northern Alabama was reached had it spent its force. To the westward moved a second storm center, passing through Central Missouri, thence across Northern Kansas, finally being lost in the mountains of Wyoming.

The third arm took a northerly course through Iowa, veering to the west into Nebraska, leaving a hopeless tangle of telegraph wires in its wake, until it was impossible to reach any of the great cities west of Chicago except by circuitous routes.

FURIOUS SNOWSTORM.

Kansas and Missouri Receive a Severe Visitation—Telegraph Wires Down.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A furious snowstorm prevailed in Kansas and Missouri today. The principal damage done was to the telegraph companies. The storm began with a heavy rain, which turned to wet, heavy snow early in the morning. It covered wires with a heavy burden and then began to freeze. Soon a heavy wind sprang up, and increasing to a gale carried down the overburdened wires. As they fell, they cut the telegraph poles with them. All communication by wire east and west of Kansas City was entirely cut off from 10 o'clock this morning until this evening. The snow reached a depth varying from one to three inches in different parts of the two States.

The heavy storm today throughout Missouri and portions of southwestern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa will greatly benefit winter wheat. Reports received at various railroad offices are that the fall of snow was as good as a heavy rainfall and has saved winter wheat.

Cedar Rapids (Iowa.) Nov. 17.—Heavy snow has been falling here all day. Street car traffic is greatly impeded. Telegraph wires are down. There is no prospect of a let up.

Estimates for the Navy-Yards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Commodore Farquhar, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, expresses regret that the appropriations for the maintenance of navy-yards and stations have been so limited that it has not been possible to keep pace in repairs with the deterioration. Great permanent improvements have been made, however, in the yards. Stress is laid upon the necessity for an increase in the number of civil engineers. Estimates for the various yards and stations are: Boston, \$127,500; New York, \$193,000; League Island, \$338,896; Washington, \$53,192; Norfolk, \$100,000; Mary Island, \$139,938; Key West, \$50,000; Port Royal, \$10,248; Puget Sound, \$132,000.

Agricultural College Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The convention of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations is in session here. Reports of the chairmen of sections have been submitted, showing the progress made. President Brown read his annual address. There was a discussion on the courses of study, and the Executive Committee submitted a report on revision of the constitution.

Atchison Declines to Boycott.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Representatives of the Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island and Denver and Rio Grande roads held a conference today to decide upon what action will be taken in the case of the Union Pacific's refusal to divide Oregon and Montana business with them at Denver and Ogden instead of at the Missouri River. There was some talk of boycotting the Union Pacific, but the Atchison people refused to participate in any such movement. The meeting adjourned without action of any kind.

While the starch factory pays only 80 cents per 100 pounds for potatoes this is found to be a remunerative figure by our farmers, as the small potatoes that are otherwise unsalable, can be disposed of in this way; neither is there any expense in sacking, the potatoes being handled in bulk to the factory.—Hueneme Herald.

The first fuchsias were introduced from Chile into England in 1788. Now the varieties produced by hybridizing are almost numberless. They like a rich, but not compact soil. Two parts of turfy loam to one part well-rotted manure suits them, and two pounds of bone dust to the bushel of soil is an improvement.—[American Cultivator.]

HEAVY PAYMENTS.

Unusual Drafts on the Federal Treasury, but no Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The heavy pension payments this month, amounting to nearly \$15,000,000, and the unexpected falling off in Government receipts, has reduced the cash balance in the treasury to \$27,650,000, nearly half of which is either in subsidiary paper or on deposit with national banks. A still further decline is expected before the end of the month, but it will undoubtedly be checked shortly by the natural increase in revenue.

Secretary Foster said today that notwithstanding the recent unusual heavy drafts on the treasury and the fact that the sugar bounty for the year will amount to nearly \$10,000,000 against \$7,000,000 for the year previous, he was confident that there would be a deficit in the national finances during the present year.

ON THE TRACK.

A Number of Young Trotters Go for Records at Stockton.

Stockton Does a Mile in 2:09 1/2 as a Preliminary to Going Against His Record on Saturday—Bay District Races.

By Telegram to the Times. STOCKTON, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The trainers of the trotters at the track found a warm and quiet day this morning, and they started a lot of horses against their records, but no wonderful miles were made, as the horses were not over the effects of the cold north wind of the past week. Walter Madden worked Stamboul yesterday to get ready for tomorrow, but when the day turned out so fine he decided to try the station, and give him a fast mile, which would improve him for Saturday. Stamboul trotted the mile in 2:09 1/2. His quarters were: 0:31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, 2:09 1/2. His record is 2:08 flat, and he will go against it Saturday if the weather is good.

Lynwood, 2 years old, by Guy Wilkes, went against his record of 2:20 1/2, but made a break and was pulled up.

Avon, 2 years old, by Palo Alto, went against her mark of 2:21 1/2, and made 2:19 1/2. She trotted the first half in 1:10.

Sidewood, 4 years old, by Sidney, trotted in 2:18, going to the half in 1:08.

Jassamine, by Abbottsford, made the mile in 2:32.

Jay Wilkes, 2 years old, by Guy Wilkes, made 2:35 1/2.

Melrose Boy, by Antinis, got a record of 2:31 1/2.

Alcona, Jr., by Alcona, trotted against 2:24 and made the mile with a bad break in 2:19 1/2.

Sweet Rose, the Electioneer yearling, went against 2:25 and made the mile with two bad breaks in 2:19. He went to the half in 1:07 1/2, and made his breaks in the last quarter.

Donzellan, 3 years old, by Eros, made a record of 2:29 1/2.

Sweet Rose, the Electioneer yearling, went against his record of 2:25 1/2, but acted badly and was withdrawn.

Veronica, by Alcona, made a record of 2:29.

Mt. Vernon, by Nutwood, equalled his time of 2:18.

Mountain Boy, by Dexter Prince, made a record of 2:34.

Oronoco, by Guy Wilkes, went a mile against his 2:30 1/2, and made 2:34.

Silkwood (2:08 1/2) is here and will be started against the world's pacing record on Saturday and Stamboul and Truman will also trot on Saturday.

Racing at Bay District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Five and a half furlongs: Gibson won, Geraldine second, Esperanza third; time 1:06 1/2.

One mile: Lottie Mills won, Santa Fe second, Revolver third; time 1:11.

Five furlongs: Hedgerose won, Mid-nite second, Mount Carlos third; time 1:01.

Knights of Labor in Session.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—In the session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor this morning the first business was the discussion and report of the Committee on Law. A proposition to reduce the term of service of general officers to one year was voted down. A proposition to reduce and also one to increase the number of members of the general executive board were defeated.

A question of eligibility of ex-representatives to office was discussed and the proposition to make them eligible defeated.

The Non-Partisan W.C.T.U.

CLEVELAND (O.) Nov. 17.—At the non-partisan W.C.T.U. meeting this morning, the subject of federation was discussed and a motion to recommend federation with the council was carried by a rising vote, 37 to 20. A motion to refer the matter to the local unions was also carried. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney as president for a fourth term.

Suicide After a Spree.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—James M. Calhoun of Minneapolis, Minn., committed suicide at the Markham Hotel in this city yesterday, but his body was not discovered until this afternoon. Calhoun came here about a week ago, having, it is said, left Minneapolis during a spree. Remorse is thought to have prompted the act. He leaves a widow and two children and is said to have well-to-do relatives in Minneapolis.

A Change Coming at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD (Pa.) Nov. 17.—A change is probable in affairs here. Today 150 laborers made application at the mill for work, but only fifteen were accepted. Meetings of strikers were held, and although the results are unknown, the impression is general that an important change is not far off.

TO REVIVE POOLING.

Important Action Taken by the Presidents of the Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A meeting of presidents of all seaboard trunk lines, doing business to the West, held here, decided that the only way to prevent demoralization of rates was to return to the old plan of pooling business pure and simple, as was done before the interstate commerce law made it illegal. It is no less illegal now, but the officers saw no other way out of the difficulty and evidently resolved to take chances that the law would not be rigorously enforced against them. An agreement was accordingly drawn up, appointing Commissioner Goddard to adjust the percentage among roads on all competitive west bound freight business. The roads will be allowed to appeal from his award to A. F. Walker, chairman of the Western Traffic Association, if unsatisfactory, and his decision, if concurred in by Goddard, will be final, the weaker roads to be allowed differentials, as in the old pooling days. East bound traffic will subsequently be treated the same way, followed by passenger business.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The railroads of the Western States will probably form a traffic pool, at least the Interstate Commerce Commission is said to be endeavoring to obtain the opinions of prominent railroad officials, traffic men and association chairmen, with a view to presenting a bill to Congress amending the interstate commerce law, if the said opinions are favorable. The railroad men have received letters from the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a request to allow all publicity. The letters are to the effect that the commission is seriously considering the advisability of recommending to Congress the adoption of an amendment to the interstate commerce law providing for the legalizing of the pooling of traffic among railroads, on condition that the proper report of the same be submitted to the commission.

The letter asks the opinion of traffic managers, railway managers and presidents, together with commissioners and managers of transportation bureaus and boards of trade as to the benefits which could be derived by shippers who are now working under the disadvantages of secret rates. The letter also implies that if the majority of answers are favorable an amendment to the law will be offered at the next session of the United States Congress.

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION.

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359,805 Copies in October.

Circulation of The Times at Various Periods Since August, 1890.

For August, 1890, 6,713 copies

For January, 1891, 8,989 "

For July, 1891, 9,657 "

For January, 1892, 9,938 "

For July, 1892, 10,748 "

For September, 1892, 11,076 "

For October, 1892, 11,606 "

The circulation exhibit in detail for October is as follows:

For the week ended October 7, 78,150

For the week ended October 14, 78,620

For the week ended October 21, 83,495

For the week ended October 28, 83,442

For the 31 days ended Oct. 31, 359,805

Total, 359,805

Average per day for the 31 days, 11,606

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, (Deputy City Clerk.) Regular Republican Nominee for City Clerk, 1892.

FRED H. TEALE, Regular Republican Nominee for City Auditor, 1892.

H. J. SHOULTEES, Regular Republican Nominee for City Treasurer, 1892.

ROBERT D. WADE, Regular Republican Nominee for City Tax Collector, 1892.

E. T. WRIGHT, Regular Republican Candidate for City Engineer, 1892.

F. S. MUNSON, Regular Republican Nominee for Councilman from the Second Ward, Election December 5, 1892.

DANIEL INNES, Regular Democratic Nominee for Councilman from the Second Ward, Election December 5, 1892.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—L'Ami Fritz and Cavalleria Rusticana.

The voter is the power behind the throne.

This is likely to be a cold, hard four years for mugwumps.

COLORADO will get free silver now that Grover's in—his mind.

Come, come, gentlemen, down with the robber tariff, and be quick about it. Don't shilly shally.

GROVER will probably get a rubber stamp bearing the legend "Vetoed" for use on those pension bills.

THERE will be more babies named Grover for the next four years than there would if things had been otherwise.

WE are told that Mrs. Langtry draws designs for most of her costumes. What she ought to take a few lessons in is the art of drawing houses.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY's reference to himself at that Chamber of Commerce dinner as the corpse leads the Oakland Tribune to remark that it wishes he was.

THE Toledo Blade wants to know who can name the issue and the candidate for 1896. Oh! give us one of those resists frequently spoken of on the street.

THE San José Mercury is of the opinion that as Los Angeles is the banner Republican county this year we may at least claim that the angels are with us.

AS TOM CARTER has called on the President, that rooster that the Chief Executive was said to have given the man from Montana may be put down as a post-campaign lie.

WE are reliably informed that David B. Hill desires to be President in 1896, but the Des Moines Register thinks probably Dictator Cleveland may want another term. Of course if he does, that will settle it.

THE New York Press cartoons the British lion as standing on end and saying, "Thanks, awfully!" Certainly no people on earth have so much to be thankful for as those Britishers, and it is proper that they should say it.

THAT Mr. Murchison over in Chicago is unduly worked up. The "really truly" Mr. Murchison of Pomona is well known in California, and no one pretends to deny that the letter was written here, and that "Murchison" was only a pseudonym. Keep quiet, Mr. M. of Chicago, nobody is looking at you.

KANSAS has a Halloween joker who is one of the right sort. On that evening when gates go glimmering and merchants' signs get sadly mixed, he perpetrates the joke of piling a load of wood on the porch of a poor woman who takes in washing. Even the recording angel would smile at a joke like that.

WEATHER is a stayer sure enough. He is already preparing for the scrap of 1896, and evidently thinks himself "a bigger man than old Grant." Unless all signs fall, however, the Populists have reached the zenith of their power and the side show of '96 will be so diminutive as to be incapacitated from casting even a shadow across the road.

THE proposition to have a counting of the ballots simultaneously with the voting, advanced two days after the late election by THE TIMES, as well as long before the election, is being taken up and endorsed by the entire press of the State. It is an amendment to the present voting law that should have the early attention of the next Legislature.

SENATOR VEST says the Democrats are going to proceed cautiously in reforming the tariff. Why cautiously? If protection is robbery, as Mr. Vest and others of his ilk assert, why not do away with it wholly and promptly, without beating about the bush? Down with the robber tariff, we say again, and down it quick. Don't be "afraid" to keep your word with the people.

AN esteemed Democratic contemporary makes the uncalculated assertion that the Republicans are trying to "run" the Democracy. This is "a error." All that is asked of the Democracy is that it live up to its blue china. Don't shuffle. Don't edge out. Down with the robber tariff that we have heard so much about. The Republicans will see to it that your promises are not forgotten; that is the size of it.

QUIZZ the greatest humorist of the period is that frequent one who declares that the Republican party, as a party, has nominated its last candidate for the Presidency. This great country went through a Bull Run disaster once, but is still here doing business at the old stand, and the Republican party will live to punish its enemies many times yet, just as the soldiers of the Union walloped the armies of the Confederacy again and again. Yea, verily, the "corpse" is not dead, but tired.

WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

You Can Get One of the Columbian Half Dollars Through "The Times."

It is officially reported from Chicago that the World's Fair souvenir coins are "going like hot cakes," and those who want to get one or more of them will have to bestir themselves or they will be too late. The desire for one of these mementoes of the exposition seems to be almost as universal as is the interest in the exposition itself, and orders for them have been sent in from all parts of the United States and also from foreign countries.

This souvenir half dollar, it is learned from Washington, will be the most artistic coin ever issued from the United States mint. On the obverse side will appear the head of Columbus, designed from the Lotto portrait, and surrounding the head will be the words, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892." On the reverse side will appear a caravel, representing Columbus's ship, and beneath it two hemispheres. Above the caravel will be "United States of America," and beneath the hemispheres, "Columbian Half Dollar." There is no doubt that this coin will prove to be the most distinctive and most sought-after low-priced souvenir of the World's Fair.

All of these souvenir coins except five are being sold at a uniform price of \$1 each. For the first coin struck off \$10.000 has already been offered, and various prices have been bid for the 100th, 149th, 189th and the last coin. Desiring that these souvenirs be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and that all, irrespective of locality, have an equal chance to obtain them, the Exposition authorities have sought to prevent syndicates and others from purchasing large quantities and thus "cornering" the sale.

A vast number of inquiries by letter have been received at Exposition headquarters asking how the coins may be obtained. One way is to get them through local banks, all of which are no doubt willing to accommodate in that way their patrons. If, however, for any reason it is desired to obtain them otherwise, it can be done by the people of Southern California through THE TIMES. We have made arrangements with Col. A. F. Seeberger, treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for a supply of these unique coins, which will be distributed only as premiums to subscribers of THE TIMES, both new and old, on the terms below.

It is probable that the coins will not be ready for distribution until some time in December. But the orders are being sent in to Exposition headquarters rapidly, and will be filled in the order of receipt there. If purchased there, however, it will be necessary to order the coins in lots of not less than fifty, costing \$50; whereas, THE TIMES has made arrangements which will enable its subscribers to procure these souvenirs singly and without trouble. It is important that all who desire coins should put in their orders as soon as possible.

HOW THE SOUVENIR COINS CAN BE OBTAINED.

With one yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, \$1.30, and 70 cents additional—\$2.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With three yearly subscriptions to the weekly and \$4.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With six yearly subscriptions to the weekly and \$8.00, two souvenir coins will be given.

With one quarterly mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$2.25, and 75 cents additional—\$3.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months' mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES, \$4.50, and 50 cents additional—\$5.00 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly mail subscription to the DAILY TIMES and \$9.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

With one quarterly subscription to the DAILY TIMES delivered by carrier, \$2.55, and 70 cents additional—\$3.25 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one six-months' subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$5.00, and 50 cents additional—\$5.50 in all—one souvenir coin will be given.

With one yearly subscription to the daily delivered by carrier, \$10.00, one souvenir coin will be given.

Any person, man or woman, boy or girl, can get up a club among friends and acquaintances and thus secure one or more of these unique and precious souvenirs. Money payable in advance in every instance.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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She Has the Argument.

One of the slips of paper dropped into the question-box at the recent session of the Woman's Parliament in this city contained a query regarding the different treatment accorded the girls, as a class, and the boys, as a class, at the Whittier Reform school. It is a pity that the author of this particular question must necessarily rank as anonymous, for she puts the matter in such a terse and vigorous way that she should have credit for it. Although the query has already appeared in the columns of THE TIMES, we are impelled to reproduce it in order to call attention to the subject afresh and emphasize it a little further. The writer says:

I cannot refrain from alluding to the general discussion of yesterday afternoon, and ask why the girls at Whittier are not given the same training, the same privileges, calculated to fit them for an honest and pure future life as are the boys? Here is an institution supported by the State wherein there is the greatest difference in the treatment of the boys and girls. To make my meaning plainer, I will give a few points illustrating this difference:

First come the educational advantages; the boys not only attend school, but are taught trades—whichever each chooses and is most likely to succeed in—thus fitting him to cope with the world, and support himself honorably the balance of his life. What about the girls? I have been told that they are

required to do most of the work. That they darn the socks, do the mending, etc., not only for themselves, but for the 200 or more boys.

While this is all well in its way, still it will not teach them a trade, that they may support themselves later. Why make drudges of the girls and not of the boys? Again, I understand that there is a library and reading-room for the boys and none for the girls. Why is this? Do the boys need these advantages more than the girls? Why are these girls not taught trades? Let those who like to see learn dressmaking under the management of a first-class dressmaker; those who wish to cook be enabled to do that, and so on. Teach them something that will enable them to live pure and honorable lives later. Give them equally with the boys all the advantages to cultivate mind and body, the only difference being that which would naturally arise from the difference of sex.

The boys are not only given greater advantages of education, but in the past summer at nearly every important event that has occurred, the Whittier boys have been present—not only that, but they were taken to Catalina on a camping trip, thus mingling to a certain extent with the outside world, made to feel that they were cared for, and that we all wished to help them.

Have the girls been taken anywhere or given the same advantages? No.

Why could not the girls have been taken to the mountains on a camping trip, and there study botany, sketching, etc.

Why is this difference made between two of God's creatures? Simply because one is born a boy and one a girl. Surely the home that is fathered and mothered by the grand and glorious State of California is able to give the son and daughter equal advantages in their several ways.

A lady who is the wife of one of the trustees of the Reform school was called upon for explanations, and she gave them in a way which, it seems to us, ought to strengthen the original proposition offered by the anonymous questioner.

The girls do learn some trades—that is, they receive instruction in dressmaking, and twelve or fourteen of them make, mend and darn the boys' clothes. They have a library—that is, they will have one when a few books already collected are bound. The girls are not taken away from the school for a summer outing because bad men would be sure to follow in their wake.

Stuff and nonsense! Men as a class, men in general and particular—bad men with evil eyes and crooked dispositions—are not prowling around like a lot of cats on a dark night! These bad, bad men who undoubtedly do exist in the world, would not pursue a lot of modest, retiring Reform school girls when they go off on an expedition into the country, or even into the mountain fastnesses. If the solicitors sisters who are restrained from encouraging philanthropy toward the unfortunate members of their sex by fear of what the bad, bad men might do, would stop to consider that these fellows have a plenty to do in herding with women at large who are just as bad, bad as they are, the aforesaid solicitors sisters might accomplish "more good in the world."

Coming to the original proposition, we see no reason why the girls at the Whittier Reform school should not receive just as fair and generous treatment as the boys. They should have equal educational and industrial advantages. They should even have an outing for pleasure and recuperation. If it is deemed advisable to give the boys one. And if they need a guard of honor on such occasions, why not appoint as chaperones a lot of hard-visaged railers at mankind (who would be a protection to anything under the sun)? If these would go along and smile occasionally on the surrounding country, we venture that the bad, bad men would all keep their distance.

As to the difference in salaries paid the superintendent of the school and the matron of the girls' department, it of course seems like a wide gap between \$800 and \$75 a month. But we opine that a very good matron may be employed at \$75 a month and board, which would amount in the long run to \$100 or more. If the girls have a good matron thus fairly paid, there should be no complaint on their part. Whatever surplusage of salary goes to the superintendent—well, that must figure in with the corkscrews and punch bowls.

The State pays it. The institution might be well superintended for all that.

We have no doubt that, since the discrimination between the sexes at the Whittier school has thus been called attention to in a pronounced way, the management, which is not indifferent to public opinion or the equities of the case, will make an effort to remove the discrepancy. There is nothing like "talking right out in meeting" about all of these affairs, when we feel they are wrong and need correcting.

Must Give Us a Chance for Our White Alley.

Those who feel that the prosperity of the United States is bound up in the encouragement and maintenance of home industries—those who review with pardonable alarm the history of the three disastrous experiments in free trade which this country has already made—may take some comfort from the general principle that power always imposes conservatism. The Democratic party, once in command of the Government, with Cleveland at its head, may not do half of the bad things which they have threatened to do. As a Democrat of some eminence remarked just after the election, "A platform is not made to stand on, it is made to get in on."

When we stop to consider the matter, the Democrats of this country are just about as much concerned in its material prosperity as the Republicans are. They cannot afford, from a personal as well as from a political standpoint, to take such a course as would precipitate a financial reaction, and a general crash of business interests. Hence, we believe that they cannot afford to carry out the principles of their platform to the full intent of the declaration. An arbitrary wiping out of all the protective features of the tariff would bring upon this country general bankruptcy within six months. Cleveland knows this, and the leaders of the Democratic party who have any knowledge of political economy know it also.

Hence, it is that the President-elect has taken a decided stand against the calling of an extra session of Congress. He does not propose to give Harry Watterson and his hot-headed contingent of the South any more rope than he is obliged to. He frankly states that he wants a little time after his inauguration to study the status and requirements of the country before legislation commences, and he is afraid that a reconstruction of our trade relations, begun too precipitately, might have a disastrous effect upon the business of the country.

So far as California is concerned, we may ardently hope that the tariff tinkering will be delayed as long as possible. And, when it is commenced, we must thrust our Democratic statesmen to the fore and make them do yeoman service. They promised us all through the campaign that our productive interests would not be attacked in the event of Democratic success. They must now come forward and declare that everything we produce—orange, raisins, nuts, wine, brandy, sugar, barley, wool, and everything else—are luxuries, and they must make the Democratic party believe it, or their name is mud. The simple fact, stated in cold blood after the election, is that, if we do not secure some discriminating advantages against foreign producers, our fruit and some of our agricultural interests are going to be badly crippled. When the time comes to fight for these infant industries, we must join hands, Democrats and Republicans alike, and stand by the interests of our State.

We may count on two propositions to help us out. First, that the Democrats may not be so reckless as they have pretended to be; second, that they can't afford to play smash.

Even now that the campaign is all over and Chauncey Depew mashed into a shapeless mass, the Stockton Mail is jumping onto him about those English clothes. For our part, we feel that most any Republican is to be congratulated on having any kind of a rag to his back, English or other sort, and we don't think it is kind to take him to task about it.

FLAMMARION, the astronomer, believes that great climatic changes are going on in Europe, and that France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Germany have, temporarily at least, lost several degrees of temperature. This probably accounts for the severe freeze in the United States on the 8th of November.

THAT man told about in the dispatches who was arrested for smuggling \$13,000 worth of watches into this country must have been a giant, or the man who sent the dispatch was a liar. We have no choice in this matter, and leave them to settle it between themselves.

If Grover has really stood off the Tammany tiger, as is said, there will be more fun in this country from now on than has been since Ben Butler ran things in New Orleans. A racket like that would be worth wading a river to see.

THE women have just got through the jelly campaign and won everything in sight, but you don't see them blowing horns and wearing hats that other people pay for. We always did note on the women's style of doing things anyway.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Another magnificent audience, both as to numbers and personnel, greeted Alexander Salvini at the Los Angeles Theatre last night, the standing-room legend having been hung out at an early hour. Salvini was at his very best as the dashing "D'Artagnan," who would rather fight than eat, and whose trusty rapier, "Bob," as he affectionately terms it, is ever ready to leap from its scabbard and let daylight through a foe. The play is full of the spirit of action, its situations are extremely dramatic and in the hands of a player with the vim and dash of Salvini its presentation is indeed a delightful treat. The rapidity of enunciation indulged by the star and by other members of the company as spoken of in this column yesterday was equally apparent last evening, and marred to a considerable degree the pleasure conveyed by Mr. Salvini's cyclonic playing. For he is a human whirlwind, rushing people through in a street brawl; making love like the rushing of a torrent; making faces for three ducks in as many moments; leaping through the cabin windows of a ship to swim ashore loaded with the queen's diamonds and a goodly bag of louis d'ors, all leading up to frustration in the end of the cunning scheme of the crafty Richelieu.

He is a great player, his power being in a wonderfully winning personality, and a losing of himself wholly in the rôle of the character he portrays. The play is especially well adapted to his manner, and those who saw last night's performance witnessed one of the few real dramatic treats of the season.

Judith Berolde assumed the rôle of the unhappy "Anne of Austria" with much power, playing with an earnestness that was wholly pleasing and praiseworthy, looking every inch a queen. The "Cardinal Richelieu" was assumed by Ben Johnson, who made up excellently, and played with the effect. William Redmond made a manly and engaging "Athos," one of the guardsmen. Max Dixon, as "Constance," was much better than in the rôle of the actress. Don Cesar, an Auguste, was very good as "Lady de Winter," her playing in the scene with "Buckingham" on board the vessel being especially effective. William Ranons made an extremely commonplace "Duke of Buckingham," and if a subject was compelled to allegiance to a king like the "Louis XIII" of last night's play, he would be excusable for being seven different kinds of a traitor. Of the remainder of the large cast scarcely more can be said than that they might have been worse, but in the flash of Salvini's genius, one forgets to measure their many shortcomings.

Tonight Salvini will appear in two rôles totally different from those in which he has yet been seen here. They will be "Fritta" and "Turrida" in the dramatic versions of L'Ami Fritz and Cavalleria Rusticana. The transition from such rôles as "Don Cesar" and "D'Artagnan" to those of the good-natured German and hot-tempered Sicilian will be the best test of the young actor's versatility. To add to the effectiveness of the performance an augmented orchestra will be used to bring out the famous numbers of Mascagni's music. Another great house is assured and the night will be a gala one.

"The Handsomest Daily in California." (Call for the Grover-S.F.) THE LOS ANGELES TIMES carries on with a special "Columbian" number on the 21st inst. (October) giving an immense amount of very readable information about almost everything in the world, but especially about California. In point of artistic make-up THE TIMES is the handsomest daily in California.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGES.

Who will be our next postmaster?—[San Bernardino Courier.]

That Bowers railroad pass seems to have been loaded.—[Escondido Times.]

When "Bleeding Kansas" elects an ex-Confederate to Congress we may safely say that the war is over. That is just what has been done.—[Fresno Republican.]

Tom Carter is preparing a letter in which he will explain why the Republican party was beaten. Prior to its publication he will send a chunk of ice to those who are to read it.—[San Bernardino Times-Index.]

It will be time enough to worry about "the political possibilities of 1896" when the campaign of that year opens. This country may be a monarchy with thirty-seven orders of nobility before that time.—[Oakland Times.]

Mr. Cleveland is said to have told Tammany and other politicians that he owes them nothing and will do as he likes. He can afford to say so and be as good as his word, provided he does not intend to lay pipe for a third term.—[San Francisco Bulletin.]

For the first time since the war, the Democracy will have full control of all departments of the Government. They will have power to carry out their policy to the hilt, and their content. As a rule, their capacity for blundering at opportune times can be relied upon.—[Ontario Record.]

When the Democratic party went out of power with Buchanan's administration, the Republic took a new departure, with the result of the present unparalleled prosperity. Has the Democratic party any such result in store for us? The opportunity is now offered to try free trade and cheap labor, with such results we shall see.—[San José Record.]

The election appears to have resulted in modifying Senator Hill's views in a good many ways. He has lost all faith in mid-winter conventions, believes that Cleveland is a strong man before the people, and is going to get married and live like a civilized person. The great landslide is working good in all directions.—[Stockton Mail.]

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

He is a Cuss-tomer of "The Times."—[ETWANDA, Nov. 15, 1892.—To the Editor of THE TIMES.]

My paper gets here every other day, and I suppose I must lay the blame to the new administration coming in power. If it is possible for you to improve this bad state of affairs, please do so and I shall cuss less. Yours truly,

AM. X. KIMLER.

[That's right! lay it onto the new administration of the Distended Prophet.—Ed. TIMES.]

Concerning Grover and the Cows.

ROSE CORTEZ, PARADISE, Nov. 15, 1892.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]

All dead yet! Have been chewing crow ever since the Minneapolis convention, as we wanted a chance to vote for Mr. Blaine, and had exhorted our friends in Minnesota to support America's greatest statesman. We showed our crow gracefully, however, even to that wish-bone, and voted for Mr. Harrison like a patriot; but now we are smiling at the grimaces of the Post-Office eating the balance of our bird, while we beckon our champion to the rejuvenating clime of Sierra Madre highlands for a good rest while we "pick our flints" for 1896 and hurrah for Blaine and reciprocity, which is not a dead issue.

(Signed) CHARTER OAK REPUBLICAN.

A Needed Amendment.

SAN GABRIEL, Nov. 15, 1892.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]

Referring to the conversation had with your Mr. L. E. Mosher regarding the excellence of the Australian ballot law as the best means of obtaining the honest sentiments of the people, I desire to call your attention and that of your many readers to a criticism made by my friend, Mr. Strain, who was one of the election board at the San Gabriel Mission Precinct in the late election. Mr. Strain's criticism was to the effect that the law was all right, and accomplished its purpose in an admirable manner, and yet he thought there might be one improvement made in it, and that was this, that when a man swore he could not read the ballot, he should be required to prepare his ballot for him, instead of only one of the board, he by chance Democratic or Republican, preparing his ballot for the elector, and there should be required by law that two of the board, representing the two parties, should act together in this matter, and in this way remove all doubt as to the proper stamping of the ballot in conformity with the expressed wishes of the elector. I think the criticism well founded, and should request the earnest study and consideration of our law-makers, and if, after due deliberation, they think as I do, it would be easy to engrave the necessary amendment to the law to cover this objection.

A circumstance occurred at the Mission on the day of election which strongly emphasized the soundness of the criticism as above. One of my old Mexican friends came to me and said that he had voted in the morning, and inasmuch as he could not read some one of the election board had prepared his ballot for him, and he expressed an uneasy feeling, for fear that his expressed wishes had not been carried out, and his stamp placed opposite the wrong name. He desired to vote for Grover, and which he had expressed to the officer, who did the stamping for him. He said, furthermore, that he was a Democrat, and that the officer who did the stamping for him was a Republican, and therefore he was sadly disturbed over his ballot, lest it did not express his choice of candidates.

This circumstance will serve to illustrate the wisdom of Strain's criticism, and I think it will be self-evident to any reflective mind that an amendment is in order to perfect the wisest system yet devised by man to secure the honest expression of the will of the people.

Although I have exercised the elective franchise for many years, yet this is the first time in my life that I have felt the due solemnity of the act. Heretofore I have only felt that I was one of the gang who was marching under orders, to obey the commands of my party's nominating convention—"only this and nothing more."

Now, thank God, with the little stamp in my hand, I realized for the first time that I was a "sovereign" in name and in fact; that I was my own nominating convention, and in using that "great joker," the little X, the mathematical formula represented an unknown quantity, which it has been proven to be in the late election. I felt the same responsibility as might be supposed would animate the Queen of England, or the Emperor of Germany, when he affixed his royal signature to a bill intimately affecting the happiness and welfare of their subjects. Let us have the amendment as suggested by this communication, and then all will be well. Very respectfully yours,

J. DE BARTH SHORE.

The Returns on "de Row."

If youse must yell for Grover, go an' hunt another place.

An' don't git gay about it er I beat yer in de face.

Deys plenty other marks was hit round us hyur de same as me.

An' funny Cleveland talk don't go wid us dis evening. See?

Wot't I I chewin of de rag fer? Say, I see one dem chunks.

Wot puts me wad on Benny so I lose ten plunks.

We lose when Billy Myer before Jack Mc-Auliffe fell.

We lose when Jimmy Corbett put de kibosh to John L.

We lose on craps like farmers, an' at ev'ry game we plays.

We lose our sparks an' tickers like a lot of bloomin' jays.

I easy pays de trimmings on a dozen rotten drinks.

Den puts me wad on Benny an' I drops ten plunks.

Wot't I I care fer Cleveland when I got no overcoat?

Saw off dere on de tariff er I tumps youse in de t'roat.

But den I leas dis lesson on my meek an' lowly walks.

I never stakes another red on anyting wot talks.

Dat goes. An' now I hits one of dem twenty-five cent bunks.

I put me wad on Benny an' I drops ten plunks.

[W. A. W. in Kansas City Star.]

THE POET'S STRATEGY.

When first I tuck to 'stratin' as a means o' gainin' wealth, I jist kept my pen inditin' till it fairly los' its health; But I kept her grindin' steady, nineteen hours in a day, An' as soon as it was ready, ev'ry piece was shipped away.

Some was full o' blood an' thunder; some was full uv love an' trash; An' I used to sit an' wonder how I'd ever spend the cash.

Which de editors 'd send me, when they onct recovered breath, An' de others they'd extend me almos' pestered me ter death.

Per I never could refuse 'em, an' I couldn't take 'em all, An' to let '

SAMOAN SQUABBLES

Clashes Between Native Factions
Ends in a Fight.

Tragic Sequel to an Aristocratic
Scandal in London.

The Deacon Case Again Ventilated
in the French Court.

Berlin Socialists Wrangling Among Them-
selves as to the Proposed May Day
Celebration—Other Gleanings
from Allen Lands.

By Telegram to The Times.
SIDNEY (N.S.W.) Nov. 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Advice received from Apia, Samoa, show that there is much disquiet in the group. Disturbances have occurred among the natives of Tutuila Island, arising from the claims of rival chiefs to the title of Mauga. Some fighting has occurred at Pago Pago Bay, where the town was almost completely destroyed.

A TRAGIC SEQUEL.

Suicide of a Woman: Whose Daughter
Was Charged With Theft.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Gwyneth Maude, the handsome eighteen-year-old girl who was arrested on the charge of swindling Spink & Son, jewelers, out of silver salvers and candelabras, was brought up and remanded in the Marlborough-street Police Court today. A few minutes before the case was called the court was informed that the girl's mother had committed suicide this morning. The hearing in the case was postponed for a week.

Mrs. Maude, who was separated from her husband, was living with her daughter in a handsome house at Hyde Park gate. Mrs. Maude was a daughter-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Maude, who was formerly equerry to the Queen. She killed herself by jumping from a two-story window of the Great Western House, Paddington, where she has been staying for the past two days.

MRS. DEACON'S APPEAL.

A Decision to Be Rendered by the French
Court Tuesday.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The room in which the Court of Appeals holds its sessions was crowded with a fashionable throng today to listen to the proceedings in the appeal of Mrs. Deacon from the decision of the Tribunal of the Seine awarding the custody of the Deacon children to the father. Maitre Clumme, who appears for Mr. Deacon, continued his argument begun on yesterday against the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of the lower court. Yesterday, in presenting Mr. Deacon's case, M. Clumme gave the history of Mrs. Deacon's liaison with Abelle from the beginning to the time Abelle was shot by Mr. Deacon at the Hotel Splendide. This morning he was none the less severe in his arraignment of Mrs. Deacon. The court announced that it would reserve its decision until Tuesday.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Discussing Plans for the Coming May Day
Celebration.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] At the Socialist congress today the discussion of the May day celebration was renewed. Herr Dennewolf of Mannheim argued that it is necessary for the workingmen to cease all labor on May day in order to frighten manufacturers into a submission. It was necessary, he said, to expose the manufacturers' brutality and show the power of the Socialists.

After a lengthy debate the congress finally rejected, by a vote of 235 to 18, a resolution in favor of binding all Socialists to an absolute cessation of work on May day.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Keen Interest Taken in Its Proceedings by
Indian Representatives.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Indian Currency Committee, which it was supposed was expediting its decision with a view to influencing the International Monetary Conference, which meets in Brussels on Tuesday next, adjourned today until the conference is over. This unexpected step is attributed to a design of the committee to assist the British delegates to the congress in leading a discussion of the position on the currency in India. When the committee resumes its sitting evidence will be privately taken from currency experts, including single standard men favoring a gold coinage for India.

A Persistent Voter.

[New York Recorder.]

"I really thought I had a right to vote, sir," said the Rev. James M. Pringle to Justice Ryan in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning.

"You registered as from Judson, in South Madison Square. Where do you live now?"

"I have been in New Jersey since September 28."

"Well, the landlord of the Judson says you didn't live there."

"I always live there when I'm in town, sir. I've lived in New York for the last ten years."

"Well, you moved in September, and you ought to know that you can't vote here now."

"But, sir, I claim that this city is my residence. I'm a clergyman, sir, and have to leave the city for weeks at a time."

"Well, you made a mistake. Your landlord told you not to try and vote or you would get into trouble. Why did you do it?"

"I wanted to cast my ballot, sir. I consulted the authorities, sir, and I was told that I had a right to vote. I believe so yet, sir."

"If you try it again you'll get into trouble."

"I don't understand it that way, sir."

"Well, you're discharged."

"Have I a right to vote, Your Honor?" went on the persistent clergyman, as he was being shown out.

"Well, if I were you, I wouldn't try," replied the Justice.

In the afternoon the reverend gentleman was rearrested while trying to vote at the Forty-seventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District.

Lawyer Conklin defended him as he appeared before Justice Ryan again, with the opera hat, which he wears in his hands.

"Didn't I tell you not to try and vote?" demanded the Court.

"I thought I was entitled to vote, sir, after I had been discharged."

"Well, you're the most persistent man at voting whom I ever saw," said the Judge.

"You may go, sir."

The clergyman left, not to return.

WOMEN AND TRADE.

A New Outlook for Independence—English Ladies Go into Tea.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A gentleman in search of an income furnishes a complex situation. Possessing the inherited belief that repose is her essential element, she yet faces the necessity to act, so that very extremes have met. The position is tragic, and none the less so that it is the result of an artificial training.

It has been curiously observed of late that the English gentleman is more ready to go into trade than the American woman of breeding is. This may or may not be because of the greater certainty of social position here. When a woman inheriting a title runs a millinery shop, she does not by her act forfeit her title or the respect due to it, whereas with us, social position in the fashionable world cannot be maintained without money, which, if a woman keeps a shop, obviously she is without.

However, it is English women of birth and culture who have distinguished themselves in trade so far as to make the tendency quite worth remarking, and their experience worth the consideration of our own gently-bred women who need to earn a living.

Women of advantages with us turn by choice to mental occupations, the schoolroom being the great resource. In New York city alone there are numbers of lovely women, members of old families of generations of gentlemen who, with the natural shrinking from trade given them by their training, are dragging out unsatisfactory lives as teachers in private schools; they are screwed down in salary by the principals, on the plea of the over-supply of teachers, too scarce enough to keep body and soul together. The attention of such women is called to the ventures of English women in trade, and especially to an interesting department which I am about to describe. It really is worth our women's while to consider whether the apparently superior gentility of the teacher's work is worth the sacrifice of an independent career and possible accumulation of income.

The venture of which I speak is a tea company, controlled and operated by gentlemen. These ladies own one-fifth of a large estate in Ceylon, and they grow their own tea, and so their own importing without any middlemen. They do their own blending, packing, selling and all the drudgery incidental to the business. Their employees are a secretary and a waitress in the tasting room, both of whom are cultivated women.

The company is a limited one, of seven shareholders, two of whom act as managing directors. These directors have mastered every detail of the business with a thoroughness parallel to that required of a nurse in a training school, and you can see them in the packing-room of the establishment, enveloped in big aprons and caps, doing up their own packages. Not an easy matter, folding a pound of tea into the regulation size pound papers! The tea will burst out and fly all over just when one seems to have captured it, and it requires much practice to do it expertly.

The business of the company is transacted in a quiet suite of rooms, up two easy flights of stairs, in Bond street, in the midst of the fashionable shopping district. There is a secretary's office, a packing and selling room, and a tasting room. Their sales, which are all retail, are made here to purchasers who come in, and also throughout the United Kingdom, by means of agents, who are ladies, and to whom they give a high commission. Indeed, the most vital fact concerning the company is that though it has been in operation but four months it now employs sixty of these agents, and is all but paying its expenses—a flourishing condition of affairs that indicates good management and a profitable market for tea.

Their special brand is the Ceylon raised by themselves, but they also blend other teas called for by the market. There are as many flavors as there are castles for tea; a pinch more of Souchong for one; a souper of Hyson for another—the variation is endless. Blending requires patience and experience and is a skilled work in itself, but it has been accomplished by the ladies, and the result they have styled "The Ladies' Own Blend," and numbered one, two, three, etc.

A charming feature is the pretty parlors where any intending customer may taste his tea before buying it—an advantage the ordinary grocer does not supply. This room is thrown open to the public for "afternoon tea," at a small price per cup with bread and butter. It is an odd and delightful experience to have in a public place your tray brought to you by a woman of culture. If your hand had gone into your pocket for a fee, you draw it out again with disgust at your own ingratitude, for of eating houses outside that encourages such degradation, and you look with pleasure at your waitress in her cap and apron and almost believe that Belamy's millennium had come.

This, we reflect, is a gentleman waiting on us for wages. Doing it perfectly, and doing it without affectation, as any trained servant would do.

It shall be noted here, however, that the policy of the company in employing only gentlemen makes it easier to do such humble work. There is no contact with anything vulgar; the environment is always refined.

The agents employed by the company are resident in towns and cities throughout the kingdom. They number among them a woman with a title, another who is an honorable, and many clergymen's wives. These ladies do not solicit from door to door, but they mention the matter to their friends, who are willing to try the tea, and when such orders are sent in to the tea company they are accompanied by the name of the agent, or else the agent sends the order with the customer's address. A fashion with the agents also is to have tea-tasting parties and invite all their friends and introduce them thus to the tea.

I ask again, in these early days of women's independent work, why should not women find the easiest road through trade? Nations have traveled this way, and intellectual life has been the result of it. It is the history of men; why not of women?

ADA BACHE-CONE.

A Drummer's Experience.
[Detroit Free Press.]

"I remember on one occasion," said the drummer, apparently going far back in his memory, "when I had one of the queerest experiences that fell to my share."

"We all have them," ventured a youngster, who was out on his first trip. The drummer merely looked at him and then went on with his story.

"I was going to see a customer who lived about ten miles from the railroad," he said, "and as I reached the station about 7 o'clock in the evening and it was a half-moonlight night, I concluded to drive over at once and get back in time for the train at 10 o'clock next morning. The road was fairly good, though it was a lonely one, and I felt pretty sure I could drive it in three hours, carrying a heavy trunk. I got away by 8 o'clock with a pair of horses, doing my own driving, and for

the first five miles nothing occurred. In fact, everything was going so smoothly that I began to doze. After a number of rods I was suddenly awakened by the noise of wheels just behind me, and on looking back I was almost frightened by a horse's nose nearly over my shoulder. He was hitched to a buggy, in which sat a man and a woman.

"Look out, there," I yelled, and whipped up my own team.

"Their horse fell back, but they made no reply, and I drove on and nodded again, only to be awakened as before."

"Then I became angry and said a number of things, to which I received no answer. Indeed, neither man nor woman so much as looked up at me, but kept their faces down, and did not even pull up their lines. The horse fell back, though, and I drove it away feet or more behind me. The moon was beclouded at this time, and I could not see very distinctly, but I did not nod any more, for I was not exactly satisfied with my company. I called to them several times, but they remained silent. They kept right along behind me, though, for three miles, and at one or two places I took little side roads I knew of, which led back again to the main road, and the others did the same. Once or twice, on long stretches, I touched my horse up, but the horse behind me followed at the same speed. The longer this kept up the more nervous I became, and once or twice I thought I must be having a nightmare. The last mile of the road was good and I concluded, rather than to have a row with these midnight intruders, that I would run away from them; and as I turned into the home stretch I let my team go at its best, and I went along at a four-minute gait, but right behind me came the other horse, trotting smoothly and whinnying every now and then. Somehow I felt the cold chills down my back, and a panic seized me. I didn't know why, I laid the whip on and my team broke into a dead run, evidently feeling my own fright, and showing signs of fear they say animals show in the presence of ghosts."

"But running was of little avail. The other horse was much better than mine and he came after me with his nose nearly in my buggy, and the two people never making a move to pull him up. With a yell at last, I dashed up to the store of my customer, who hadn't gone to bed yet, and he came out with the four men on the rush, and I almost fell out of my rig as he asked what was the matter."

"There," I screamed, "there, there," and I pointed back to where I had seen my ghostly visitants, but they had disappeared.

"He's got the jim-jams," loudly suggested one of the men, and I thought possibly I had, but I rubbed my eyes and looked around, and fifty yards down the road I saw the thing that had followed me. It had evidently passed me when I pulled into the store so suddenly, and I told the men to go after it. They did so, and in a few minutes they came back with a yell that beat mine.

"Jim-jams, is it?" I asked, scornfully.

"No; dead people," replied one with his teeth chattering.

"It was so, too. I found out when we had got a drink, and braced up enough to go after it again. They had been strangled for pure malice, evidently, and had been tied in their buggy and sent adrift. The horse being a strange one in that section, had been simply following my team by instinct, and was probably as badly frightened as I was and didn't know half as well where to go."

"My customer took care of the horse and buried the bodies, and it was a week before he learned that the people had about a hundred miles from home and were on a driving trip. It was never known who killed them, but it was supposed to be tramps, who had expected to get money by murder, and were afraid to steal the horse and buggy."

When the drummer finished, the youngster got up and stretched his legs.

"Well," he said, "if that sort of thing goes with this traveling business, I guess I'll send my samples into the house and quit."

Western Butcher Girls.

Two young women of Chester, Ill., have begun a new invasion of the culinary field. They are the daughters of Simon Lang. As Mr. Lang was a butcher, it occurred to him that women might be butchers as well as men. In consequence of his logic, his two daughters, Mary and Carrie, both handsome young girls of 16 and 19, of robust health and splendid physique, do nearly all the work in the slaughter-house.

The old gentleman draws the steer into the place of execution and deals it a blow which lays it flat lengthwise. Then he gives the rest to his girls, while he goes to town and attends to his retail business. In a jiffy the life stream flows from a large gash in the throat of the prostrate animal, and as soon as the convulsive muscular contractions cease, the two girls, with keen-edged knives, run around the foot, up the leg to the knee, which is cut off and thrown aside, and the hide is folded back, disclosing the red meat and the white fat as the snip, snip of their sharp knives wave back and forth. The united strength of the girls turns the beef to the rafters, where it rests during the act of disemboweling and division into two parts. The girls are adepts in the manufacture of all kinds of sausage, and say that while they do not like their business, they work to save their father the expense of hiring a man to do it, while they would be compelled to sit in idleness or hire out in some other kitchen. To see these girls in holiday attire no one would suspect that their hands were ever

soiled in a slaughter-house. They are pretty and stylishly dressed, and have many admirers among the young men of the town.

No Need to Hurry.
[New York Weekly.]

Sweet Girl. It's just too mean for anything! There isn't going to be any opera.

Old School Friend. Are you so fond of music?

Sweet Girl. N—o, but I think if there had been forty or fifty nights of opera ahead, Geo—I mean Mr. Niccifero—would have proposed as a matter of economy.

Drying of sweet potatoes and then grinding the chips into flour is promised as a new industry that will extend the use of sweet potatoes all through the year. We welcome all such experiments. Whatever helps to diversify farm industries by extending the demand for any article is a gain to all farmers. They do not need even to grow a sweet potato to be thus helped.

Those who grow sweet potatoes more largely will be less likely to compete with them in other farm products.—[The American Cultivator.]

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Colds—Indigestion
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PIMPLES—SKIN AFFECTIONS
STOMACH DISEASES
arising from Disordered Digestion
FOR SALE BY DRUGGIST & GROCERS.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES
Biliousness—Constipation
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PASADENA.

Preparations in Progress for a Local Exhibit at Chicago.

The Beauties of This Section to Be Displayed on Canvas—Various Items of Local Interest—Personal Notes and Briefs.

Some thirty representative citizens assembled at the Carleton parlors yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter of having Pasadena represented at the World's Fair by a large painting representing some typical scenes of the town and vicinity. The meeting was called by the Board of Trade, and the satisfactory attendance was due in part to the idea that prevailed that the water question would also come up for discussion. This topic is sufficient to attract a crowd at any time.

President Masters presided. A letter from the secretary of the World's Fair Commission, addressed to W. H. Hill, was read, in which it was stated that the north wall of the State building at the fair will be bare, and the suggestion is made that this space—18,000 feet—be utilized for the display of three mammoth paintings. The idea is to divide the space into three equal sections, one of which will be allotted to Northern California, one to Central California, and one to Southern California. The cost of each painting is estimated at from \$1000 to \$1500. Typical views of each section of the State could thus be brought prominently to the notice of the world. Mr. Smythe of North Pasadena was an enthusiastic advocate of the scheme. He has traveled the world over and has visited all the so-called health sections of the United States, and yet he stated emphatically that Pasadena far surpasses them all. Here everything conducive to health and happiness is to be found. The beauty of the section, Mr. Smythe argued, can best be brought to public notice on canvas. People won't read circulars, and it is only when the attraction of a place is depicted true to life by a master hand on canvas that the attention of the stranger is attracted. Pasadena, Mr. Smythe thought, could justify its claim to being chosen as the site for the Southern California picture, on account of its exceptionally beautiful natural surroundings.

W. H. Hill strongly championed the carrying out of the project. T. P. Lukens, who is a member of the World's Fair County Commission; Mr. Masters, Mr. White, Mr. Parker, J. A. Buchanan and several other gentlemen had something to say on the subject. The result of it all was that a committee, composed of Messrs. Hill and Mr. Lukens, was appointed to confer with the members of the county commission with a view of obtaining their sanction of the proposed picture of Pasadena to fill the space allotted to Southern California.

It was proposed also that from twenty to twenty-five thousand additional copies of the Pasadena pamphlet, issued some months ago by the Board of Trade, be printed for distribution at the fair, and that a competent man be selected to charge and look after the town's interest generally. The public interest manifested yesterday leaves no room for doubt that Pasadena will be well represented at the great exposition. The fact that only a short time is now allowed for making preparations is better appreciated than hitherto, and prompt, concerted action may be looked for. There is no danger of Pasadena being found in the rear of the procession.

The water directors have passed over, perhaps for the reason that the water directors were out in such full force.

TO SAN DIEGO IN A SPECIAL CAR. A business meeting of the Pasadena Union of the Christian Endeavor societies was held Tuesday evening at the Christiana Chapel. It was decided to charter a special car for the Pasadena delegates to the convention, which convenes at San Diego on the 25th of this month. It was expected that from thirty to fifty delegates will attend. A handsome banner has been ordered to take along on this occasion.

It was decided to attend a meeting of the Sierra Madre society at the First Presbyterian Church of that town Sunday evening. Delegates from each of the seven local societies will be present. A new constitution and by laws were submitted by a committee and adopted.

PASADENA BRIEVES. The weather continues warm. Company B had a drill last night. Bert Cross was out from Los Angeles yesterday.

Corduroy at \$1—twenty-seven inches—at the Bon Accord. Yesterday's overland was bulletined to be fifteen hours late.

Send in your orders for one of those World's Fair souvenir half dollars.

Miss Edith Gardner of this city assisted in a concert at Riverside last night.

A meeting of Pasadena Tent, Knights of the Macabees, will be held tonight.

Mr. Luby and family have returned from Chicago to spend the winter here.

Messrs. C. B. Scoville and Barnum have returned from a trip to Santa Barbara.

The Shakespeare Club meets this afternoon at the Conservatory of Opera room. More merchants are coming to town. There is no longer any talk about business being dull.

The opening games of a whist tournament will be played tonight at the Pickwick Club rooms.

The fact that the plumbers are in the sewer does not imply, by any means, that they are in the soup.

C. A. Gardner and H. E. Lawrence accompanied by Capt. Hart, the general, returned on their trip over the kite-shaped track.

The first thing the tourist or the winter sojourner does after reaching town is to subscribe for THE TIMES.

M. H. Wright distinguished himself yesterday by capturing a pair of runaway horses on Colorado street.

Look out! We heard Nash Bros. say they were going to give another special grocery sale before Thanksgiving.

Another new lot of dress goods received at the Bon Accord. The Raphael shade in 50, 75 cents and \$1 goods.

The visiting editors left town yesterday morning by the 9-03 Santa F6 train for a trip over the kite-shaped track.

Rev. P. Hart, general superintendent of the Free Methodist Church, preached at the new Free Methodist Church yesterday evening.

Thorop University should have a football and a baseball club. No institution of learning is complete without these important adjuncts.

Pasadena Commandery will be inspected tonight by Eminent Sir Powers of San Diego. The evening's exercises will close with a banquet.

seen in Pasadena was Mr. Green's Victoria, yesterday afternoon, drawn by that gentleman's handsome span of blacks with Mr. Cram's famous bays in the lead.

A gentleman whose name is not now recalled was heard to remark yesterday that his home in the "Buckeye" State, but that a week in Pasadena had proved sufficient to persuade him to move back and baggage this way at the earliest possible moment.

The style of street letter-boxes that have been in vogue for a year or more proved a puzzle to some of the visiting editors from the rural districts, but these gentlemen fared better at the hands of their jocular friends than did the knight of the quill who spent some time in a vain endeavor to blow out the electric light in his room at Hotel Green.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Democratic Jollification Saturday Night—Briefs and Personal.

About fifty Democrats came down to Ventura Saturday night to assist in the demonstration held here in honor of the Cleveland-Stevenson victory. After the street parade speaking was held in Armory Hall where the members dispersed to carry on the celebration in their own way. Judging from the heavy eyes and general sleepiness of many of the participants the following day, it was a case of "we didn't go home till morning."

The official canvass of votes was concluded Tuesday for this county. The result shows that Harrison had 1232; Cleveland, 950; Weaver, 408; Bidwell, 93. Harrison's plurality is 302. The following officers on the Republican ticket had no opposition as follows: Orestes Orr, State Senator, 123; D. T. Perkins, Assembly, 538; James Walker, Sheriff, 34; A. F. Kenney, County Clerk, 728; W. A. Brown, Auditor and Recorder, 348; Henry Clay, Treasurer, 125; A. J. Bell, Tax Collector, 154; C. N. Baker, Coroner, 589; J. A. Sullivan, Surveyor, 15. The Democrats elected T. O. Toland by a majority of 544 for District Attorney, Thomas Bell (Rep.) was elected Superior in 138. The Republican ticket for the Board of Supervisors was elected by a majority of 138. R. P. Grant (Rep.) in the 71st District, was elected by a majority of 92. The majority was nearly every township, the officers elected were Republicans.

Rev. L. P. Stauton D.D., presiding elder of the Methodist Church, preached at the service for the Santa Barbara district delivered two able sermons here last Sunday. The thirteen-year-old son of John Scarlett, on the colored cart from a cart last Sunday morning and broke his arm. Assistance was procured from Ventura and the fractured bones reset.

Saturday morning the house of the Rev. Christian Wine on the Concho was entered and robbed of everything of value, including a rifle and articles of clothing. The burglars proved to be boys known as Lewis Turner and Huston Cline, aged 15 and 16 years. They were arrested at Springfield Saturday night and brought to Ventura, and were confined before Judge Boling Monday afternoon. They were held to answer with bonds fixed at \$500.

The steamer Parallon arrived Monday morning with 90,000 feet of lumber. Thanksgiving services will be held in the Congregational Church of Ventura on that day, Rev. Uren officiating.

The thirteen-month-old child of George Rowe, living near Santa Fe, died last week from swallowing a pin.

Mrs. Pinkard, mother of Mrs. J. K. Gries of Northport, who died last Saturday, was buried at Springfield Sunday.

The Supervisors were in session yesterday, canvassing the election returns.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian Church will give an "at home" to their friends next Friday evening at the church.

Miss Jessie Aurell will leave for Los Angeles next week to accompany a party from there to Santa Fe.

The schooner Hayes arrived Monday laden with lumber.

J. H. Hollingsworth and Miss Clara Clay were married at the residence of the bride's parents Sunday evening.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian Church have appointed as delegates to the State Christian Endeavor Convention, held at San San Diego the latter part of this month, the following ladies: Mrs. Sly, the Misses Tate, Hueston, Blackstock and others.

The Congregational Endeavor Society will be represented by Misses Anna Brewer, Jessie Joy and Alma Bradley.

Louis Walker left for San Jose Monday to attend the horticultural meeting.

The Daily Observer has been discontinued.

W. H. Warwick, president of the American Asphalt Company of Omaha, in company with several others who have been in Ventura with him, left for Los Angeles Monday. Made deposits from this company will be secured and placed in charge of N. W. Bruce, who has until recently been manager for the California Company at Carpinteria.

Mrs. Woodbury left for Los Angeles Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Arnaz of The Palms, Los Angeles county, are the guests of Mrs. Camillo de Ventura.

Editor Dague, of the Santa Paula Chronicle, has recently purchased a new cylinder press for his office.

Mrs. William Sexton is visiting San Francisco for a couple of weeks.

Tom Barrios and Rosa Valade left Monday on the train together, attempting to elude the decision of an obdurate patent by eloping. Mr. Valade, the girl's father, followed them and succeeded in catching his daughter and compelling her to return to her home with him on the train yesterday.

John Alres of Santa Ana has rented some land at the Selma-Pietra, a tract of about 100 acres, for the purpose of building a house and barn.

A new oil company has recently been formed in this county, and will begin operations at once by boring for oil on what is known as the Burton and Rotter lands, adjoining the Union Oil Company's lands near Baridale.

The two youthful criminals brought here last week for perpetrating burglary on the Concho, were taken back last evening to Ventura by Constable Hamilton and Deft. Huston Cline had recently been sentenced to three years in Whittier, and young Turner to 300 days in jail, but they had taken an appeal and given bonds, which they forfeited. In escaping they stole two horses, which they afterward traded for mares. The mares are now at Springfield in the care of Charles Hartman. The officers have been in search of the miscreants for about ten days.

A new town hall has just been completed at Buellville. It will be formally dedicated Sunday with religious services, and later in the week a general party and housewarming will be given.

The Scouting of Ventura will hold a meeting Saturday night in Odd Fellows' Hall for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a Caledonian society.

D. Edward Collins of Oakland is visiting his brother, J. S. Collins, of Ventura.

Dr. Clarence H. Kellogg, who has been assisting Dr. Bard, for nearly a year, left for San Francisco and the northern part of the State, where he expects to make a permanent location.

No material change was made by the Supervisors in the election canvass Monday. After completing the canvass they adjourned until December 1. Six residents of Cuyama had petitioned the board to throw out the election returns of that precinct on the ground that two of the election officers were not residents of Cuyama, and that the polls were not open at sunrise. The board took no action on the protest.

Rev. S. H. Gallandette and family of Jacksonville, Fla., have arrived and will probably remain as rector of St. Paul's Church of Ventura.

W. A. Dorn has commenced suit against W. A. Hobbs in the Superior Court for \$500 damages and a restraining order preventing defendant from interfering with a water ditch supplied from the Cuyama River.

The will of the late James Percy was filed for probate yesterday. It names his wife, Cora Percy, as executrix, without bonds. The estate is valued at \$3000.

Ben Virden left Wednesday for a trip over the mountains to his ranch.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Official Count of the Election Returns Completed.

The Plurality of the Various Candidates—Disputable Issue Destroyed by Fire—New Liquor License Ordinance for Riverside.

SAN BERNARDINO.

The official count of the election returns for San Bernardino county has been completed and the totals fanned up ready to be forwarded by the County Clerk this morning to the Secretary of State.

According to the official footings the Republican electors received 3086 votes, the Democratic electors 2548, the Prohibition electors 14 and the People's party electors 721, making a total of 6367 votes cast for Presidential electors, and giving the Republicans a plurality of 1140. In the vote for Congressman Bowers (Rep.) received 3466; Welborn (Dem.), 2238; Hamilton (Pop.), 686, and Harris (Pro.), 532; Bowers' plurality, 1228. The vote for State Senator: Seymour (Rep.) 3327; Manley (Dem.) 2241; Head (Pop.) 1089; Seymour's plurality, 1129. There were two Assembly districts in this county in the Seventy-seventh (Riverside) Barker (Rep.) received 1796 votes and Wibel (Pop-Dem.) 933; Barker's majority, 863. In the Seventy-eighth (San Bernardino) Barker (Rep.) received 2016; Stroud (Pop-Dem.) 1560; Harrett (Pop.) 397; Lynch's plurality, 456. The vote for Sheriff and Clerk was more split than for any other candidates, as it was known that Riverside Republicans would probably desert the party nominees for those offices. The closest watch was therefore kept for one or the other of the parties, not only in Riverside, but elsewhere, for it was within the power of a few voters to turn the scales.

The action of Riverside gave the Democrats these two important offices in this county, usually Republican by 1200. For Sheriff the vote followed: Barker (Rep.) 2237; Booth (Dem.) 2135; Noyes (Pop.) 476; Shay (Pop.) 653; Booth's plurality, 284. For County Clerk: Sweeney (Rep.) 2137; Barker (Rep.) 2137; Stuart (Pro.) 916; Hamilton's plurality, 121.

The rest of the Republican ticket was elected by good majorities. For Auditor: Barker (Rep.) 2237; Booth (Dem.) 2135; Noyes (Pop.) 476; Shay (Pop.) 653; Booth's plurality, 284. For County Clerk: Sweeney (Rep.) 2137; Barker (Rep.) 2137; Stuart (Pro.) 916; Hamilton's plurality, 121.

For Recorder: Goodman (Rep.) 2137; Barker (Rep.) 2137; Stuart (Pro.) 916; Hamilton's plurality, 121.

For Assessor: Barker (Rep.) 2237; Booth (Dem.) 2135; Noyes (Pop.) 476; Shay (Pop.) 653; Booth's plurality, 284. For County Clerk: Sweeney (Rep.) 2137; Barker (Rep.) 2137; Stuart (Pro.) 916; Hamilton's plurality, 121.

For Treasurer: Barker (Rep.) 2237; Booth (Dem.) 2135; Noyes (Pop.) 476; Shay (Pop.) 653; Booth's plurality, 284. For County Clerk: Sweeney (Rep.) 2137; Barker (Rep.) 2137; Stuart (Pro.) 916; Hamilton's plurality, 121.

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Press Association stopped over to take a drive in and about Riverside while the association passed through here yesterday.

RIVERSIDE. The Congregational Church Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday night and elected the following officers: W. L. Koethan, clerk; B. D. Hart, treasurer; C. W. Derby, librarian; C. W. Cowell, C. W. Derby, ushers; George Herick, superintendent of the Sunday school. A pleasant social time was had in addition to the business of the evening, and a good lunch served.

BURGERS. J. A. Twogood is back from a visit to Chicago. Rev. Cal Ogburn of the Christian Church is on the sick list. Burglars are about, and small sums of money are stolen every few days.

Mrs. Dr. Woodill and family are back from a prolonged visit in the East. Charles Hashan, H. P. Zimmerman and Steve Knight are at Elsinore on a shooting trip.

The California Press Association passed through here yesterday afternoon and several members stopped to visit the city. Several mild cases of diphtheria are reported here, but the disease is well controlled, and there is little fear of the disease spreading.

The club medal, now in the possession of Dr. Tabor, will be shot for by Dr. Tabor and J. Packard of the Riverside Gun Club on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. W. W. Bowers arrived on Wednesday evening for a visit with her daughter at the Arlington, who is laid up with a sprain obtained while playing tennis with her sister. The California Press Association passed through here yesterday afternoon and several members stopped to visit the city.

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CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17, 1892.—At 5 a. m. the barometer registered 30.17; at 5 p. m. 30.15. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 52° and 72°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 49°. Character of weather, clear.

WEATHER BUREAU.
Reports received at Los Angeles on November 17. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Los Angeles.	30.15	72	W	0	
San Diego.	30.12	68	W	0	
Pasadena.	30.12	68	W	0	
San Francisco.	30.24	62	W	0	
Sacramento.	30.24	62	W	0	
Red Bluff.	30.24	62	W	0	
Eureka.	30.25	62	W	0	
Portland.	30.25	62	W	0	
Portland.	30.25	62	W	0	

GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer.

John W. Hall's selling out sale still continues at No. 124 S. Spring st., where genuine bargains in hats, winter underwear, neckwear, hosiery and suspenders can be had. Mr. Hall means business, and must sell his entire stock before November 25, as his store will be occupied by Miss J. A. Williams after that date.

A delightful trip to San Diego and Hotel del Coronado via the Surf line of the Southern California Railway, reduced rates Saturday and Sunday, tickets good returning Monday. Trains leave Santa Fe depot at 8:15 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. daily.

You will never regret it. A trip around the famous California Railway (Santa Fe route). One fare the round trip. Sunday trains leave first street station at 8:30 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

"Brown's" Rochester lamp heating stove awarded first premium. Beautiful in design, perfect in operation, and odorless. Will heat and light any room. Circular, F. E. Brown, No. 314 South Spring street.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return 50 cents, and San Pedro and return 50 cents, on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, good going Saturday or Sunday, and returning Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Eastern oysters, any style, 50 cents a dozen. Catering for weddings and parties in or out of the city. Hollenbeck Hotel, Café, Nos. 114 and 116 West Second street. J. E. Aull, proprietor.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Brazine mends granite and tilework and saves dollars thereby. See it at Williams' music store, No. 327 South Spring street. Every coil guaranteed.

The mammoth wharf at Santa Monica is now out 5,000 feet. The wharf is in excellent condition. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through to the wharf. Round trip 50 cents.

Another carload of Standard Sewing Machines received at Williams' music store, No. 327 South Spring street. Don't fail to try the Standard before purchasing.

For all information about Exchange parties inquire at Woman's Exchange, No. 223 South Broadway. Tickets, \$1 each. For sale by the committee only.

Everybody is going to Arrowhead Hot Springs this season. Carriages meet trains at San Bernardino and Arrowhead station. City office at Coulter's store.

The most economical way of heating houses is with Hot Air Furnaces. For estimates call at F. E. Brown's, No. 314 South Spring street.

Santa Barbara \$3.50 for the round trip by the Southern Pacific tomorrow, tickets good to return until Tuesday.

One fair for the here yesterday, and all points on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) on Sundays.

All kinds of sewing machines for rent; also sewing machines repaired, at No. 128 South Main street. Sunbeam Gallery, No. 236 South Main street.

Gas heating stoves with cooking attachments. A novel invention, price \$5. F. E. Brown.

Wright & Peter's \$6 French kid button, reduced to \$4. Hewes, 105 N. Spring st.

Lowinsky's orchestra, old Wilson Block. Finest music in city; moderate rates.

The Grand View Hotel, Monrovia, opens November 3. See ad. first page.

Kamel's Kurios Kurios, No. 325 South Spring street.

Fifty and 75c silk at Kan-Koo. See ad. Ask for purely vegetable Mexican soap.

\$5 Aristo photos at Dewey's, \$3.50.

The quarterly conference for the First M. E. Church will be held tonight instead of Saturday night.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mark H. Smith, Jean Heurdeck, G. W. Herr.

There will be a meeting of the Republican veterans soldiers association tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, at Pannorana Hall, on Main street.

There will be the usual concert at Westlake Park on Sunday at 2 p. m., by the Douglas Military Band. See Sunday morning paper for programme.

Several of those who put up money on the recent election are having trouble in collecting bets, as the losers are now refusing to settle, claiming it is illegal to wager money on elections. A lawsuit or two is liable to grow out of the business.

Secretary Howard of the Park Commission, has secured a lot of donkeys for Westlake Park. The little animals will be used by ladies and children in riding around the park. This awkward exercise has become all the rage in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, within the past few months.

Orpheus Lodge, I. O. O. F., is the baby lodge of this city, but they mean business in regard to the proposed new temple. At last night's meeting the individual members present subscribed \$1,700 toward the bonds of that enterprise, and more promised.

Orpheus is the German lodge, and she proposes to be right in it.

At 11:15 o'clock last night there came near being a disastrous fire at No. 23 North Main street, where Vickers & Hinds' butcher shop is located. The fire started in the smokehouse at the rear of the shop, but before it gained any headway the fire department got water through the building, and the fire was soon under control. The damage will not exceed \$100, and that was caused principally by water.

AUCTION!
Having purchased the stock of L. M. Wagner in bankruptcy, I will offer the same at auction on Monday, November 21, at 11 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m. at 125 S. Spring st. said stock consisting in part of diamonds, watches, clocks, optical goods, silverware, plateware, rings, chains and bracelets. Remember this is one of the finest stocks in Southern California, and will be sold without reserve.

H. A. REED, Auctioneer.

HAND-MADE. Children's Worsteds. Squeezed. Lockhart's 42 S. Spring.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Passenger Train Wrecked on the Atlantic and Pacific.

A Rumor of Unnamed Passengers Killed and Wounded.

A Brakeman Proves a Hero and Saves Lives.

A Southern Pacific Excursion to the Santa Monica Wharf—General Local and Personal Railroad Mention.

The Santa Fe overland train which was due here at 2:45 yesterday afternoon was wrecked at a point about seven miles east of Hackberry, not far from Needles, yesterday morning. According to the report received last night a broken wheel under the smoker threw the car off the track on a trestle and four other cars followed down a steep embankment. One man was killed and thirteen badly wounded, four of whom will die. A brakeman crawled out through the top of the rear coach and flagged the second section of the train in time to prevent it crashing into the wreck. The dead and injured were taken to Peach Springs. The names of victims or any other particulars were not obtainable last night. Beyond these meagre details no particulars could be had at the company's office here last evening.

THE SANTA MONICA WHARF.

About one hundred and fifty representative citizens of Los Angeles accepted the invitation of Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent J. M. Crawley to visit the Southern Pacific's new wharf at Santa Monica yesterday. The party went down at 1:17 p. m. by the train running through to the old cañon. Upon arrival the engine was shifted to the rear and pushed the train out upon the approach to the rear end of the trestle, where the passengers disembarked and viewed the work in progress. In the party had hitherto visited the scene of this enterprise and were surprised at its immensity. The trestle work, which is to be merely the approach to the wharf, with a double-track railroad laid upon it, has already reached a length of 2,400 feet out into the ocean, and is growing at the rate of six feet a day. Two steam pile drivers at the extreme end of the trestle are hammering the long creosoted timbers into the bottom of the sea, and a force of workmen follow close behind with timbers and bolts and planks to make complete the work as it goes. The visitors were greatly interested in what they saw, and impressed with the fact that the Southern Pacific Company means business at Santa Monica.

SCRAP HEAP.

The Atlantic and Pacific will put on the road ten new engines. In the near future.

The World's Fair Rate Committee of the Western Passenger Association will hold its first meeting in Chicago, December 6.

The mass-meeting of American general passenger agents to discuss rates during the World's Fair will be held in Chicago November 21.

P. McCann, ticket agent for the Southern Pacific at Colton, was a visitor here yesterday, and went down to Santa Monica with the excursion.

It looks as if the establishment of a blind pool will be the final outcome of the meeting of the general managers of the Western roads, which is in session at Chicago.

Daniel Meyer, who is prominently identified with the San Francisco and Salt Lake Railroad scheme and its promoter, treasurer and member of the board of managers, denies the statements that the company had collapsed, and was about to do so. He said there was no truth whatever in the rumors published.

PERSONALS.

S. S. McClure and wife who have been visiting in the city and vicinity for several days past, left for the East yesterday by the noon train.

Thomas H. Dawson, of the Corning (Tehama county) Observer, and F. V. Dewey, of the Hanford Journal, who have been in attendance on the sessions of the Editorial Association at Pasadena, were in the city last evening and paid the Times office a visit.

J. C. Price of Riverside, Ira E. Draper, wife and two daughters of Prairie City, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henshaw and Miss Alice Henshaw of Elkhart, Ind.; J. P. Hama of Huntington, Ind.; and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Throp, son and daughter of St. Paul are among the late arrivals at the Bellevue Terrace Hotel.

T. J. Price of Buffalo, N. Y.; S. C. Gregg of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis of Moreland, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Henry and family of Spencer, O., and Miss Carra Sauter of Long Island, N. Y., are among recent arrivals in the city.

Guinea Pigs Chasing Away Rats.

(American Agriculturist.)

A. S. Heath, Queens county, N. Y., writes:—"My barn and house were overrun with rats, but I brought home two guinea pigs and made a good shelter for them. From the day of the pigs' arrival, the noise and nuisance of rats have ceased. The loss of young chickens by poaching rats had thinned my flocks so that I was compelled to keep moving the coops, nearest to the house and further from the barn. The guinea pigs have never been nearer the house than six or seven rods from the barn, and, though plentiful before, I do not remember to have seen a single rat since the guinea pigs made their modest entry to the farm."

Culture of Lilacs.

(Crow in Vista, Pasadena.)
Lilacs should never be disturbed so long as they bloom well, as the perennial roots which nourish them are always injured or destroyed in removal, and it requires a year or more after transportation for the bulbs to again regain their former vigor. Divide the roots in October for the lilacs have completed their growth for the season. The lovely caudex lilac, however, should be divided early in September, as it makes its leaf growth in autumn, and if disturbed later will not bloom the following season.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Refrigerator Car Service.

(California Fruit Grower.)

Unquestionably one of the most potent factors in the rapid development of our fruit trade has been the system of refrigerator cars maintained by the California Fruit Transportation Company, the Goodell California fruit line of the Santa Fe Company. Through the medium of the complete facilities offered by these companies, California fruits have reached a comparatively wide distribution, and the area is constantly widening. Without efficient train service, combined with cars specially adapted to the purpose, the successful shipment of California fruits to the English markets would have been impossible. As is elsewhere stated, the shipments thus far to the foreign markets have reached over 400 tons, requiring nine special trains for the purpose. It is gratifying to note in this connection that many of the early prejudices against the English fruits, and the later consignments have sold more justly on their merits, and of course at higher prices. This venture in the English markets was a master stroke, and has already proven the best advertising card which California ever sent across the water. Acres of the most truthfully and honestly printed matter convey less desirable information about the golden possibilities of California than a single box of peaches, plums or nectarines. So enviable has the reputation of our fruits already become that other European markets are already calling for them. We are informed that inquiries from Germany, as well as other European countries, are coming in, and there is now a highly reasonable probability that next year these new markets will demand a large line of California fruits. At this date the California Fruit Transportation Company has dispatched over one thousand of its refrigerator cars loaded with fruit directly to twenty-seven different distributing centers, and there remain yet many weeks of the active shipping season.

Black Callis.

(American Agriculturist.)

The so-called "Black Callis" is not really black, but is of a rich, dark, velvety purple. Its botanical name is *Arum palatinum*. It is a native of Jerusalem, hence, sometimes called the "Sacred Lily," although it is not a lily, neither does it belong to the same genus as the common white callis, or *Richardia africana*, sometimes called the "Lily of the Nile." This black callis, or arum, dies down soon after blooming, and then it is a good plan to set away the pots containing the ripened bulbs in some dry room until they are again ready for forcing. Bulbs that bloom in winter may be set aside and left in the soil until the next fall, or they may be started earlier if desired.

THE MAMMOT SHOE HOUSE

315 & 317 S. SPRING ST.

Between Third and Fourth Sts.

OLCOVICH BROS., PROPS.

We Have the Largest Store, Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.



Only \$3.00 in Kid or Cloth Top. Our \$2.50 Men's Calf Shoe can't be beat.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Photographic materials of all kinds. Detective, View and Kodak cameras; amateur outfits at Eastern prices. Developing, printing and finishing for amateurs. Orders filled promptly. Send for catalogue.

DEWEY BROS. & CO.

147 S. MAIN ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.



ON November 18, 1892, Gen. Philip Schuyler died at Albany, N. Y. He was one of the generals appointed by the Continental Congress in 1775, and was commander of the "Northern Department." Although disabled by gout for continued service, and finally through intrigue, succeeded by Gates, it was Schuyler's genius which directed the campaign of 1777, and accomplished the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

If you would capture bargains examine our 50c and 75c JAPANESE and CHINESE SILKS. Also our Silk and Cotton Crepes from 10c to 85c a yard. The Ladies' Dressing Jacket, made of crepe and silk, is just what you need. See it!

MOSGROVE'S Dressmaking!
This department is under the management of the most experienced and thorough cutter and fitter on the coast. For perfection of fit, style, and originality of design, sh. is without a peer. Tourists can have their suits made in one day's time, and be assured of satisfaction. Mournful gowns given special attention. Bring your own material, or you can make a selection from a high and exclusive class of novelty dress patterns from my stock. Prices as low as any first-class costumer.

MOSGROVE'S,

THE LEADING

Cloak and Suit House,

215 S. Spring st., adjoining the Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lambert's People's Store

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

Notable November 'Nockouts.

The 3 N's are doing some great work. By this we mean that the prices proclaimed by us for the balance of this month are of such importance to buyers that throngs have besieged our counters to get the best while low prices are announced. However, our great force will be in the Mammoth Toy Dept. which now occupies our entire attention; we are busily arranging, assorting and marking the various Toys for the Holiday Season. The entrance will be at head of main store, where a spacious stairway will be cut leading to the Toy Dept. Everything in the new and novel line of toys will here be shown. We are agents for Her Majesty's Corset. Hundreds of pairs have already been sold to the best trade. Nothing like them ever before known. The form conforms to the corset, instead of old, the corset conforming to the form. Prices, \$2.75 to \$5.00; nothing cheaper. The real Foster Kid Gloves are having an immense sale; many imitations; none others genuine. We are sole agents for Los Angeles.

N. N. N. Sale.
Dress Goods Dept.

For One Week Only.

The greatest offer ever made by any house in this country.

We will place on sale for one week only, our entire stock of

Dress Patterns

—ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$10.00, for

\$10.00.

—These are the latest productions of the European market, and it is very seldom that any such assortment as we are showing can be found under any one roof. A few of the patterns can be seen displayed in our show windows; the balance are being shown on our counter. These will positively be sold for

One Week Only

—AT—

\$10.00 a Pattern.

N. N. N. Sale.

Black Dress Goods.

700 yards Black Sicilian, 40 inches wide, of a splendid quality, will be sold for.....\$9c

850 yards Black, All-wool Henrietta, a splendid quality, 40 inches wide, a regular 75c quality, will be sold for.....\$6c

500 yards Black French Serges, 46 inches wide; this quality and width you seldom see; it has a very high finish, and will be sold for 75c a yd.

600 yards Black Novelities. This line comprises all the latest effects, such as figured, striped and fancy weaves and many others. They are actually worth \$1.25, but will be sold for.....\$8c a yd.

200 yards Silk Warp Henrietta, the very finest French make, 40 inches wide, value you seldom get. Should be sold for \$1.50, and will be sold for.....\$1.00 a yd.

N. N. N. Sale.

Trimming Dept.

We carry the largest and most complete line of Trimmings that has ever been displayed by any house west of Chicago. Our counters are always crowded with eager purchasers, for if they want to get the proper thing they must come to us.

Russian Band Trimmings.

We are showing a very large line of them in every color imaginable; they are exceedingly handsome and range in price from 25c to \$2.75 a yard.

Persian Trimmings.

These are made in changeable colors, handsomely embroidered with iridescent beads, making a very beautiful effect. They range in price from 65c to \$2.50 a yard.

Pearl Trimmings.

These are specially adapted for evening dresses; they are made of pearl beads combined with tinsel in both white and gold. They range in price from 50c to \$3.50 a yard.

Seal Skin Cloak Frogs.

Owing to the numerous calls we have had for them we have just received a very handsome line of them. They certainly are very handsome, and will prove an ornament to any cloak. They range in price from 50c to \$1.50 each.

Black Silk Fringes.

Our new line of Black Silk Fringes has just arrived. This will be good news to a number of people who have been anxiously awaiting them.

N. N. N. Sale
Ladies' Underwear Dept.

The Busiest in the City.

50c each

Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Vests in a quality which always sells for considerable more money than we are asking for them.

65c each

Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Vests. This is the same line we carried last season, and which proved so successful, warranting our carrying it again. It usually retails for \$1.00.

85c

Ladies' full regular extra super Merino Vests. This is a very handsome quality, and is actually worth \$1.50.

\$1.25

Gray all-wool Vests and Pants, a superior quality, splendidly made, and at the price we are selling them for, they are remarkably cheap. The same sells elsewhere for \$1.75.

We carry a fine Line of

Ypsilanti and Lewis' Underwear.

Children's Caps.

The caps this season are much handsomer than we have ever seen before, and the prices are very reasonable, for understand we are selling for

\$1.25

Silk Fur-trimmed Caps, gotten up very daintily and worth \$2.00.

\$1.50

Surah Silk Fur-trimmed Caps, very handsome, in white only, and worth \$2.25.

\$2.25

Colored Surah Fur-trimmed Caps, lace frilled, silk lined, and worth \$3.00.

\$2.50

Crystal Silk Fur-trimmed Caps, perfect beauties, we have sold quite a number of them as they are entirely new, and worth \$3.25.

N. N. N. Sale

Shoes.

P. Cox Ladies' Hand-turned French Kid, AA to D, \$4.25; worth \$5.50.

Ladies' Flexible "Vici" Kid, \$2.00; worth \$3.00.

Ladies' French Dongola, Hand-welt, Patent Tip, \$3.00; worth \$4.00.

Ladies' Fine Dongola, Flexible Sole, Patent Tip, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Ladies' Fine Black Over Gaiters, 75c; worth \$1.25.

Men's Calf Button Shoes, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Men's Dressy Light Calf Shoes, \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

Men's Genuine, Hand-welt Shoes, \$2.95; worth \$3.75.

Men's Heavy Veal Calf Shoes, \$2.00; worth \$3.00.

Lilly, Brackett & Co's. Boys' Calf Shoes, \$2.00; worth \$3.00.

Drug Dept.

Dr. Parker's Nail Gloss, 25 cents a bottle.

Face Chamois, medicated, 5 cents each.

Verbena Toilet Water, 8-oz. bottle, 50 cents.

Rose Water and Glycerine, 8-oz. bottle, 25 cents.

Florida Water, 45 cents.

Bay Rum, large size, 45 cents.

Baby Sponges, very fine, 25 cents.

Fountain Syringes, 8-quarts, \$1.25.

Empty Capsules, 2-grains, 20 cents a box.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS. BY THE WEEK, \$2.50.

They Are Here!

Another carload of the celebrated.

Columbus Buggy Co.'s Vehicles

New Styles, New Colors, and Elegant in all Details.



Ask to see No. 2 Allerton Speeder, No. 100 Parisian Phaeton, No. 89 Eureka Phaeton, No. 109 and No. 109 1/2 Avenue Carriages, No. 108 1/2 Dainty Carriage, No. 1003 Special, No. 106 Imperial Carriage, No. 93 1/2 Lawrence Surrey.

Hawley, King & Co.,

210-212 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

Artistic ★ Furniture!

—AND—

Household Articles

—AT—

The Los Angeles Furniture Co.'s

NEW STORE,

225, 227, 229 South Broadway.

Retiring from Business

Boots and Shoes

AT COST!

A. S. McDonald will sell his valuable stock of Boots and Shoes at the lowest possible rate. Encumbered city property has been exchanged for country property, hence a change of residence is an imperative necessity, and the boot and shoe business must go.

This is No Advertising Dodge

The records will prove the statement. Call at

118 N. SPRING-ST.

And get the best value for the least money. Fixtures will be disposed of with the stock.

JOHN W. HALL,

124 South Spring Street.

Retiring From Business.

\$10,000.00 Worth of Hats and Mens' Furnishing Goods

MUST be sold BEFORE

NOVEMBER 25TH,

As Lease and Store Fixtures have Been Sold to Miss J. A. Williams, Milliner,

WHO WILL OCCUPY THE PREMISES AFTER THE ABOVE DATE.

John W. Hall.

NILES PEASE

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets, Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres, Oil Cloths,

Window Shades

Linoleum, Mattings, Etc.

337-339-341 S. SPRING ST.

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

—Manufacturers of all kinds of—

Mill, Mining, Pumping and Hoisting

Machinery.

Our Specialty is the Well-known

Improved Fosmir Gang Plow.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS.

416 to 430 Alpine st., Los Angeles, Cal.



MANHOOD RESTORED "Nervo Seeds," the wonderful remedy for all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wreckedness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Quackness, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of vitality, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which soon lead to Infirmary, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. Sent by mail in plain package with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Price, 50c per box. Address: NERVO SEED CO., Chicago, Ill.

GODFREY & MOORE, Druggists, 108 S. Spring St.

THE COURTS.

The Wong Ark Murder Trial Continued.

The Deposition of the Deceased Policeman Bryan Admitted.

Strong Fight Made by the Defense to Exclude It.

Taking of Testimony in the Pacific Railway Suit Commenced—The Banbury Tax Case—General Court Notes.

With his sharp eyes twinkling and his whole face lit up with a lively interest Wong Ark sat through the continued proceedings of his trial on a charge of murder yesterday in Department Six. As an illustration of his race, the prisoner is a particularly bright specimen, and, although not seeming to be fearful of the result, which will liberate him a free being or decide a worse fate, Ark allows no detail of what transpires to escape his vigilant attention.

M. T. Bowler and W. H. Auble were placed on the stand during the morning session of the court and gave again their testimony in accordance with that already recorded in the files of the previous hearing. In the afternoon Capt. Roberts, of the police force, was examined, and Coroner Weldon related the result of the post-mortem examination held on the body of Gue Gue at the time of the murder. In the cross-examination Attorney Damron, for the defense, endeavored to show that the Coroner was somewhat mixed in his statements and anatomical knowledge, but the doctor's testimony was admitted without dispute by the Court.

Deputy District Attorney Philbs then moved that the deposition or statement of deceased Officer Bryan be introduced in evidence, to which Mr. Damron entered a vigorous objection. In citing his authority the latter referred to that section of the Penal Code which held and declared that depositions or statements admitted in testimony in such cases should contain the name and place of residence, which he averred the deposition of Bryan did not exhibit in full and correct form, and further held that such statement or deposition should be taken down and transcribed in long-hand by a reporter ordered to do so. The authority for the last objection he claimed to be based upon the amendments of 1887, "and you know, gentlemen," continued Mr. Damron, with peculiar emphasis, that caused a smile to spread over the faces of the many spectators and lawyers attending, "that was long after the invention of the noted typewriter."

The Court, however, refused to allow that the objection was well taken, and over-ruled the same, when the prosecution presented the evidence as desired.

CABLE ROAD SUIT. Judges Wade and Van Dyke, in bank, in Department Four, yesterday took up the hearing of the suit of the Northwestern National Bank vs. William Alford. Attorneys and all parties to the cause were present and the taking of evidence has begun. The action is one of the many brought by the Pacific Highway Company, and in view of the fact that the documentary and verbal evidence is of such a voluminous nature, the probability of a long continued case seems assured.

TAX SUIT. The tax suit of the San Francisco and Fresno Land Company vs. Banbury et al. was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Van Dyke, more evidence being introduced and the cause argued and submitted on briefs. By consent the plaintiffs were further allowed to withdraw certain exhibits on file.

This is not a test case to decide the question as to whether or not Frank House is entitled to his fee for serving notices as was stated on Tuesday last, but is merely brought to determine whether or not he served the notices upon the wrong person.

Court Notes. Judge Smith has set the Norris seduction case for November 21 at 10 a.m. Henry Kegel yesterday entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of murder preferred against him in Department One.

The damage suit of Plant vs. Clement was concluded yesterday. Judge Wade rendering judgment for the defendant. In the foreclosure case of McConnell against Wood a further story of ten days has been ordered by the Court.

The joint damage and contract cases between Swayze and Entler, and Entler vs. Hutchins, which have occupied the attention of Judge Shaw for so long, were decided by the Court yesterday. Swayze receiving judgment for \$885.72 and costs, and Hutchins for costs not allowed in the first trial.

T. P. Kerwin yesterday obtained a decree from Judge Clark against M. Doyle et al. quieting title to certain premises claimed by defendants. Before judgment was declared the action against a part of the original defendants was dismissed, leaving Doyle as principal in the litigation.

In the Circuit Court yesterday much testimony was taken in the suit of Bates vs. International Company of Mexico, and the case continued up to the hour of closing of the court.

David Beasley, the boy who was acquitted in Department One last week on a charge of burglary, appeared for arraignment in Justice Stanton's court yesterday morning. His case will be continued.

The cause of the Security Loan and Trust Company vs. How et al. was argued and submitted in Judge Clark's department yesterday morning.

New Suits. Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Spencer M. Rice vs. Eliza H. Raymond et al. for foreclosure of mortgage of \$5000 on Pasadena realty.

Mrs. Mary Ahern vs. Louis Halperndt et al. for foreclosure of mortgage of \$200 with interest and costs.

Today's Calendar. DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. Clear.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Estate of N. E. de Sepulveda vs. contestants; letters.

Estate of M. M. de Arilla, deceased; final accounting.

Estate of Thomas Beava, deceased; will.

Monica, to Josephine Dosta, a native of California, aged 21 years, a resident of this city.

Boyle Heights Notes. S. Richards, a retired attorney of Toronto, Canada, is at the Cummings, and will sojourn a while in Los Angeles, with a view to perhaps locating here permanently.

The revivals being conducted at the Methodist Church here so far have been very successful, and will probably be continued for several weeks.

The Baldwin children gave one of their popular entertainments on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Ascension Church, quite a sum being realized from the sale of tickets.

Miss Nina Belvidere Widney has issued daily cards of invitation to a reception in honor of her eighteenth birthday. The event takes place at her home at Euclid Crest next Tuesday evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, and will doubtless prove a very recherché affair.

Estate of Grastien Barron, deceased; letters. Estate of C. S. Hussey, deceased; assignment. Estate of Mary McCourt, deceased; letters. Estate of M. de Bottila, deceased; will. Taggart vs. Bosch, on motion. Davis vs. Chaffee et al.; to quiet title. DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. Hamilton vs. Clement, damages. DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. White vs. Smith et al. DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. Van Every vs. Truesdale; to quiet title. Broderick vs. Barber, on appeal. Jeffers vs. Connor, on appeal. DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. People vs. Wong Ark, murder; on trial.

THE OFFICIAL COURT.

Three of the Legislative Districts Completed—Nearing the End.

The work of canvassing the election returns will, in all probability, be concluded today, so that the official results may be confidently expected tomorrow. So rapidly did the work progress yesterday that thirty-two precincts were disposed of, and but fourteen remain to be checked up, as follows: San Pedro (two), Santa Monica (two), San Vicente, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, Spadra, University, Vernon, Whittier, Wilmington, Pico Heights and Los Angeles city precinct No. 15. The two last-named precincts have been passed up to the present day in order to give the election officers an opportunity of rectifying a serious omission on their part, viz.: that of signing the tally sheet and other necessary papers. These officers have been notified by the Board of Supervisors to appear before this morning, when the matter will be rectified. Owing to the fact that the official figures of these precincts are unobtainable, only three districts were complete last night. These were the Thirty-seventh, Senate District and the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Assembly Districts. The figures for the first of these districts are, Moore (Rep.) 2957; Mathews (Dem.) 3287; Peebles (P. P.) 997, and Ross (Pro.) 247, giving Mathews a plurality of 330.

For the Seventy-fourth Assembly District: Pendleton (Rep.) 1588; Kays (Dem.) 1440; Russell (P. P.) 515; Eber (Pro.) 147, giving Pendleton a plurality of 148.

For the Seventy-fifth Assembly District: Bulla (Rep.) 1586; Snyder (Dem.) 1833; Spencer (P. P.) 495; Vinette (Pro.) 167, giving Bulla a plurality of 253.

Upon motion of Supervisor Davis it was resolved that the compensation of the election officers be fixed at \$9, or \$8 per day of eight hours; but in cases where the officers were required to work over three days their compensation be fixed at \$10.

THE EAST SIDE.

Interest in the Councilmanic Contest—Entertainment.

Local politicians are busy getting ready for the coming city election, and a lively contest is looked for, especially in the fight for Councilman. Mr. Nickell, the Democratic incumbent, is said by his friends to be a sure winner, but the Republicans are equally confident that their man, Mr. Munsey, will be able to draw the most votes. And the assertion freely made that he will be elected by a comfortable majority seems to be a safe one, the more so since he is a thorough business man and an active G.A.R. man and officer, while the People's party candidate, Mr. Mitchell, is a Democrat and will doubtless draw largely from the vote otherwise going to Nickell.

There will be a social and entertainment at the Congregational Church this evening, given under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The gymnasium formerly belonging to and occupied by the Phillips Club, is now being put to a practical use once more. The boys' Brigade has secured the room for Saturday evenings and will hereafter take regular athletic exercise under the direction of a competent member of the Turnverein over in the city.

A concert is announced to take place at the Second Presbyterian Church next Wednesday, the Pirlie orchestra, the string quintette, and the best vocalists of the East Side to participate.

Men were at work yesterday on Truman street, digging ditches and laying a pipe so as to connect the new hose house with the mains of the City Gas Company.

Officers Craig and Richardson made a good capture yesterday morning when they arrested three tramps found sleeping in the hay barn in the city yard on Pasadena avenue. The fellows had considerable plunder of a miscellaneous character with them, and upon being taken over to the chief station turned out to be a trio of much-wanted burglars who had been successfully operating on First street and vicinity for some time.

Prof. Simons and pupils gave their first of the season last night at A.O.U.W. Hall. There was a large and happy crowd present, the dancers being en masse and spending a number of hours in the jolliest of social amusements.

Licensed to Wed. Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Oscar Lindgren, a native of Sweden, aged 33 years, to Mary A. Scranton, a native of Illinois, aged 28 years; both residents of San Pedro.

John H. Lee, a native of California, aged 28 years, a resident of Needles, to Annie E. Kane, a native of Indiana, aged 24 years, a resident of this city.

John H. Lee, a native of California, aged 43 years, to Mrs. Mary C. Kane, a native of the United States, aged 33 years; both residents of Calabasas.

Henry R. Ruiz, a native of California, aged 26 years, to Rosario Perea, of same nativity, aged 18 years; both residents of Newhall.

James J. Russell, a native of Wisconsin, aged 28 years, a resident of Santa Monica, to Josephine Dosta, a native of California, aged 21 years, a resident of this city.

Boyle Heights Notes. S. Richards, a retired attorney of Toronto, Canada, is at the Cummings, and will sojourn a while in Los Angeles, with a view to perhaps locating here permanently.

The revivals being conducted at the Methodist Church here so far have been very successful, and will probably be continued for several weeks.

The Baldwin children gave one of their popular entertainments on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Ascension Church, quite a sum being realized from the sale of tickets.

Miss Nina Belvidere Widney has issued daily cards of invitation to a reception in honor of her eighteenth birthday. The event takes place at her home at Euclid Crest next Tuesday evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, and will doubtless prove a very recherché affair.

MATERIAL PROGRESS

How Southern California Has Made the Most of It.

The Boom and Its Succeeding Results, and

How It Was Not an Unmixed Evil.

The Wonderful Agricultural and Horticultural Results Achieved in the Past Four Years—We are Commanding Success.

[E. F. Clarke in the Ontario Observer.]

The great real estate boom of 1886-8 was not an unmixed blessing to Southern California, but it was by no means an unmixed evil. In years to come we shall tell our incredulous children how men stood in line all night for a chance to bid on thousand dollar lots in sage brush towns, and how millions could be made in a day simply by marking up the price of real estate. We point with pride, however, to the substantial improvements which the boom brought; and if we suffer yet from reaction, we are still enjoying the fruits of the wide-spread advertising given our glorious climate in the palmy days of free lunch and brass band sales. Many of the immigrants who came here expecting to become millionaires in a day went back disappointed, but they carried the memory of our gentle breezes, cooled by the breath of the sea, softened by the touch of the desert, and sweetened by the perfume of the orange groves. Others stayed to retrieve by honest toil the fortunes lost by feverish speculation. The boom brought us capital, railroads, hotels, great irrigation works, and, best of all, population.

During the boom there was comparatively little acreage improvement. A few localities like Riverside, where the fruit industry was firmly established, continued to plant orchards, and vineyards, but the new places were mostly towns set down on a bare tract. Brick buildings were thought more important than orange groves, and cement sidewalks were dotted with street signs and left without care or irrigation to become breeding grounds for weeds and insect pests. The sub-divider's chain, instead of the cultivator, ran in the vineyards. After the boom collapsed, it took us a couple of years to learn that we couldn't live permanently by making twenty-five-foot town lots and selling them to credulous Easterners with lots of money and little experience. Gradually it dawned on us that the foundations for future greatness must be laid by making the country self-supporting. More and more we are coming to depend on other crops than the annual one of tenderfeet. The climate is bound to attract many people here, but even a man with a weak lung prefers to come to a country that has a sound, permanent basis of prosperity. Land we had, water we had, and so we set to work to plant orchards and vineyards. The high prices realized on fruit in 1890 gave a strong impetus to the budding boom in acreage improvement, and the past two years have seen developments in this direction as marvelous in their way as the wild events of the real estate craze.

It is the purpose of this article to notice somewhat in detail the planting boom in San Bernardino county in 1891 and 1892. This is the leading fruit county of Southern California, but what is true of San Bernardino is true to a less extent of Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange. The orange district of San Bernardino county has kept pace with San Bernardino. Pomona, Glendora, Azusa and Duarte have vied with Riverside, Ontario, Redlands and Highland in the planting of new orchards. Orange has been mastering the scale and the vine disease and enlarging her magnificent walnut groves. San Diego, too, worst boom-stricken of us all, has caught the spirit of progress. The heights that look down on her bay are being crowned with lemon and olive groves. The Cajon Valley is coming to the front as a great raisin district, and the plains of Petris, San Jacinto and Elsinore are being dotted with fruit farms. I select San Bernardino county for special consideration because, with all deference to the others, it outranks them all, and marks out the path which they follow; and because accurate statistics of it are available.

In round numbers the new acreage planted in San Bernardino county in 1891 and 1892 was 24,000 acres, divided as follows: Citrus, 14,600; deciduous, 5000; vines, 4400. These are the figures. Let us make a few deductions from them. Ten to twenty acres of oranges and twenty to forty acres of deciduous fruit or vines is the usual holding. This 24,000 acres will eventually become the homes of 1200 to 1500 families of fruit farmers. Twenty-four thousand acres is twice the total improved area in Riverside. The population of Riverside today is 7000 or more. Allowing a fair per cent. of town population, invalids and tourists, in addition to the people actually living on ranches, and we can safely estimate that this planting will, before long, be the nucleus for a population of 10,000.

When these new orchards and vineyards come into bearing, say six years hence, they should produce annually 4000 carloads of oranges—more than double the present yearly output of Riverside worth \$2,400,000; and 300 carloads of dried or canned fruit, worth \$500,000; and 300 carloads of raisins worth \$300,000. Of course, old orchards and vineyards would do better than this under favorable conditions, but I have figured on fair average returns. This total 4000 carloads of fruit worth \$3,300,000 added to our present annual shipments. It is pleasant to linger over these figures.

Let us consider the money invested in the improvements of these two seasons. The raw land was bought at from \$75 to \$300 on acre; \$150 would be a low average figure. That means \$3,600,000 invested in the land. About \$800,000 more was paid for trees and vines. The labor of clearing and planting was mostly done by the owners, but would represent \$400,000. That foots up to nearly \$5,000,000. To this we ought properly to add at least \$2,000,000 invested in irrigation works for watering these new lands. Does not this imply faith in the country?

The showing of some localities is very interesting. The Riverside district, including East Riverside, West Riverside and Arlington Heights, has planted 5000 acres in two years. Ontario, where ten years ago the only green thing was a lonely clump of eucalyptus

keeping watch on a barren plain, has planted 2000 acres in the same time. Redlands has set out 1800 acres; Highland, 1400. Five years ago I spent a night on the site of South Riverside and slept on the floor of a little shanty; not a house had been built, not a tree planted. The planting there during the past two years is nearly 1400 acres. Alessandro, youngest child of the great Bear Valley system, is only two years old, but 3500 acres have already been planted there. Bialto is a little older, but its growth is mostly since the boom; nearly 3800 acres have already been improved there. On the dry plains of South Cucamonga, recently a desert dreaded by a traveler, nearly nine hundred acres have been planted in two years without irrigation. And no finer trees or vines can be found in the State, of the same age, than in this "dry ranch" country. Rochester, Banning, Chino, Etiwanda and Hesperia are each planting from two or three hundred acres annually.

In considering the growth of two years, we should remember that the fall of 1891 was one of very low prices on raisins and deciduous fruit and that the winter of 1891-2, on account of wind and frost, was the most disastrous to the orange industry that Southern California has ever seen. Yet these unfavorable conditions were recognized as temporary, not permanent, and we have gone confidently forward. If trees were frozen, we put in new ones in their places; and our nurseries carry over very few trees for the season of 1893. The Eastern reader should meditate on these facts. We are not throwing money about as lavishly out here as we once did; and when in a single county of 40,000 population, in two years, we plant 24,000 acres, representing an investment of \$7,000,000, it is because we believe in the present and future of the fruit industry in Southern California.

Will this planting boom continue? Yes and no. It must be admitted that a certain portion of this planting has been a sort of afterthought of the boom. We had the land, and not being able to realize on it immediately, very sensibly decided to improve it. More of the planting of 1891 than of 1892 was of this character; and both seasons a large per cent. of the acreage improved was in small lots, ten or twenty acres, and settlers or for Eastern owners who are preparing homes here. We can hardly expect in San Bernardino county to continue improving an average of 12,000 acres a year. We may have land enough to do that, but we should have to store or develop more water. This we may accept as certain, though.

We have begun on an era of improvement that will continue as long as men eat oranges and take sauce with their bread. Improvements in methods of growing and marketing fruit have established the industry on a sound basis. Fruit-growing, like wheat-raising, has become a business. The wheat farmer in Kansas and the fruit farmer in Southern California will have off years, but one industry is now as staple as the other. We are extending our market every year, and an isthmian canal will bring a great reduction in the freights to the Atlantic coast and Europe.

Here and there men will fall from ignorance, shiftlessness or sheer ill luck. We cannot eliminate the element of chance in any industry, but real business capacity counts in Southern California fruit farming as in few other occupations. Our successful fruit-growers know much more than how to turn a furrow or handle a dung fork. Many of them came from business or professional life with facilities sharpened by scholastic training and contact with affairs. Men cannot expect to succeed here without intelligent, careful management; with it success is the rule.

Prosperity for the producing class means prosperity for the country. Men like to go to the section that has the reputation of enterprise and success. Therefore they come here to invest capital and make homes. And we shall continue to develop and store water, to clear sage brush and to plant trees, that the immigrant of the future may be able to buy an orange grove in which the golden fruit already begins to gleam, or a vineyard in which the clusters already begin to purple.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Donations to the Permanent Exhibit Coming in Freely.

Donations at the Chamber of Commerce have been coming in rather more plentifully than usual.

T. W. Graham of San Diego sends a Hubbard squash measuring six feet in circumference and weighing seventy-five pounds.

J. D. Honck of Escondido sends in a watermelon weighing sixty pounds.

L. C. Mason of Artesia makes a donation of nickajack apples.

John Branch of the same place makes an exhibit of Beurpe pears.

D. McKinley of Vernon sends in a display of apples.

H. B. Stewart of Vernon exhibits a squash measuring eight feet and weighing 175 pounds.

Mrs. I. Gibbs of the same place displays a dish-rag gourd.

A. W. Eames displays the Hachiya and the Tanaashi persimmons.

A. McGee of Santa Barbara sent in the largest Hachiya persimmons that have been exhibited in the hall this season.

H. Copeland of National City displays the Catley and Strawberry Guavas.

K. H. Young sends in specimens of the Orange quince.

C. C. Thompson of Pasadena delivered to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday eighteen jars of display fruit for the World's Fair: Mrs. T. W. Johnston of Pasadena, nine jars; Mrs. E. H. Royce, eleven jars; Mrs. Nicholson, four jars.

Lieut. Darracott Badly Hurt.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock Lieut. Darracott, of the National Guard, met with a serious accident on Walnut street, East Los Angeles. He was driving in from his home at Tropico, when his horse, which was attached to a light buggy, became frightened and ran away.

Darracott was thrown out and dragged some distance, when the horse ran into a fence and smashed the buggy into kindling wood.

The injured man was at once conveyed to the receiving hospital, where Dr. MacGowan dressed his injuries. He was badly cut about the head and face, and both eyes were closed. He seemed to be hurt internally, and remained unconscious for several hours. He is not considered fatally injured, however.

The change of administration that put lots of Democrats into office will restore an equal number of Republicans to business, and thus the losses and gains to communities will be about equal in this respect.

(Santa Rosa Republican.)

IDEAS IN THE EAST.

A Californian on the Result of the Election.

The Causes of the Republican Overthrow—The People are "Laying" for the Politician. A Suburban Room On.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—There is no disguising the fact that Republicans here at the East are as greatly surprised as they are grievously disappointed at the result of the election.

A three months' observation from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic, previous to that event, led me to believe this result to be inevitable. I had written to that effect before we were notified that the result was as follows: results unfavorable, but now that the issue is past it can do no harm to look into causes.

There is a good deal of talk about want of management, not only on the part of the Republican party, but also on the part of the Democratic party. There is a significant silence as to the real causes. It may seem to be presuming for a private individual who has nothing to do with active politics, and who mingles only among the same class of people, in a limited circle, to speak dogmatically of real causes, or to attribute as general what may seem to be only incidental and particular, but when for three months, in a trip across the continent, at fifty different places in a dozen States, you meet people who purpose voting for the Democratic elect, but who, under other circumstances, and by traditional influences, would have voted for the Republican, one cannot but conclude there is something general in it, and that this unrecurrent influence of thousands.

The first and prominent cause was the personal unpopularity of President Harrison, and the popularity of Mr. Cleveland. Whether it is just or not I cannot say, nor whether the incidents related to justify it are true or not, I do not know, but of the cause I do know from very many persons. They did not like President Harrison; they did not like the way he was nominated. In that state of mind it was easy for them to read the other side, and when they found exaggerated statements made by Republican leaders of the Democratic platform, it was not difficult to determine to vote the other side just once. Just as certain as it is that Cleveland is elected, do I believe that Blaine would have been elected had he been nominated, as he ought to have been. He was the people's choice and the people are sovereign. President Harrison was the choice of the party politicians, and the people have rebuked them. These voters did not mean to reflect upon President Harrison as an honorable, Christian gentleman, but upon his executive character and ability. The President must be the servant of the people, not of a party, and they were to administer and administer under all circumstances, and in the face of probable personal loss, would defend the rights and liberties of the humblest citizen, but would turn out of office one who failed to do this for fear of party, or the people's support.

Among the minor causes are the exaggerated statements of the evils of the Democratic platform, the benefits of the Republican platform, and the labor troubles. No one seriously believes that the Democratic party wishes to establish absolute free trade, or restore wildcat State banks, or to repeal the tariff, or to believe that they do not ultimately have to pay all taxes. It is as old as the world that the suffering masses, whether they really suffer or only think they do, always attribute their ills to the ruling powers, and they are ready to overthrow them.

The laboring people will turn out the administration four years hence if they think they have a cause. All sensible people know that the causes of the present inequalities are not political, but moral, and that neither party can produce a panacea for friction between labor and capital, until they manufacture a solvent for greed, luxury and personal aggrandizement.

But the next four years, politically, are settled, and my word for it, they are going to prove that neither Republican nor Democratic boasts are going to interfere materially with the quiet, peaceful and successful pursuit of our ordinary avocations. If there should be any financial crash, it will be brought about by speculation, not by politics. Here at the East capital is accumulating enormously, and the possessors don't know what to do with it. Just now the thistle seed of the Southern California boom are springing up in the suburbs of many Eastern cities, and should a crash occur, I believe it will be due to the same cause—suburban lots sufficient for a hundred years to come, being sold at a valuation of a hundred years hence.

The suburban boom is now on, and the people of Southern California, if they are wise, will profit by it, not in attempting big things, or expecting any abnormally rapid development, but by planting "trees." "Grass is something," should be the watchword there. In a few years, when the Santa Fe road is taxed to its utmost capacity to handle the product of these trees, and the official statistics begin to be circulated among sensible, thoughtful people, the country will wake up to the fact that it possesses a source of wealth of whose extent it never dreamed. There is only one nose on a man's face, and it will begin to smell out the truth that there is only one Southern California.

Occasionally I meet a man who has heard nothing of our fortunes since 1888, and that Eastern capital and Eastern investors in Southern California fruit orchards are disappointed and wish to unload.

Securing the name of one who had been so reported recently, I called upon him, and without letting him know who I was, or where I was from, I soon discovered that so far from being "soured" on Southern California and its productions, he was going in deeper, and was quite as enthusiastic as the most successful fruit-grower at home. Moreover, he said he knew of but one man in his city who was dissatisfied, and that was due to inability to bad management in the enterprise in which he was interested.

The best advertisement that Southern California can put out is products—products well grown, nicely harvested, handsomely prepared for market, which means honest labor, intelligent skill and unceasing watchfulness in all the details which go to make up that result. Politics will take care of themselves if we take care of the soil and water of our favored region.

F. W. H.

The Free Thanksgiving Dinner.

To the old, infirm and disabled who wish to attend the free Thanksgiving dinner at Armory Hall November 24, free conveyances will be furnished to and from the hall. Those desiring to avail themselves of this offer will send their address to the committee at the rooms of the Post and Telegraph, Nos. 431-433 South Spring street.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at Mrs. Clark's, No. 938 Olive street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IDEAS IN THE EAST.

The City Engineer is still wrestling with the outfall sewer bills, and to further complicate matters, protests have been filed by two of the bidders whose checks have been returned. There is something of a question as to the lowest bid, owing to the way in which they were put in. A syndicate of six contractors, headed by A. McNally, have put in a bid for the work complete from the city to the sea for \$184,921, which is \$2322 less than the Engineer's estimates. While this bid is somewhat higher on the face of it than some of the others, by sections, it is contended that it is cheapest and best for the reason that all of the others have provisions for "extras," which may run the amount up far in excess of the figures given.

The Engineer is giving the matter very close attention and will see that the interests of the city are protected. The awards will probably be made Monday.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

THIS EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tennyson's *Day Dreams* at Turner-Verein Hall—Shirner's musicale at Masonic Temple—Reception and musicale at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Graves, No. 1047 South Pearl street—Olla Podrida Club dancing reception at Belmont Hall—Pupils' musicale at the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music—Y. P. S. C. E. social at First Presbyterian Church—Y. W. C. E. social at the residence of Mrs. Finney on Union avenue.

CHURCH BAZAR.

The bazar at Turner-Verein Hall on Spring street, by the Woman's Guild of St. John's Church, opens today at 10 o'clock with great éclat. The fair is under the patronage of some of the leaders of society in the city, and it will doubt be a most brilliant affair. It will last two days. In the evening Tennyson's *Day Dreams*, elaborately arranged for spectacular representation, will be presented. The costumes and evolutions are declared to be a work of art by those who have seen the rehearsals.

WOMAN GUIDES.

A woman, who is at the head of a bureau of female guides established in London, has laid before the World's Fair authorities a plan to duplicate the enterprise, for the benefit, mainly, of the women who will visit Chicago next year. She says: "My staff of guides will all be young ladies, none younger than 20, none older than 35. These girls, or women, will all be worthy, and will need the remuneration which such positions will give them. They will be dressed in neat, but attractive, uniforms, and will become thoroughly conversant with Chicago, the World's Fair grounds, and all the displays. The London bureau has been very successful. The young ladies take out large parties of both sexes, and are very efficient and useful."

AN HEROIC AMERICAN WOMAN.

Miss Bradford, the American missionary at Tauris, Persia, who has received so much praise for her work among the natives of that cholera-stricken district, is an Illinois woman. She was born near Lexington, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford, are honored members of the Presbyterian Church at Selma. Dr. Bradford is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago. She has been in Tauris for three years, is the only physician in the place, and has gained the sobriquet of "the heroic American lady."—[Chicago Letter.]

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Prof. Lowenski and his talented young wife have taken rooms at the Livingston, and gave their first concert on Thursday evening. The guests expressed themselves delighted with the rare treat.

Miss Emma Babcock, Mrs. M. E. Taylor and her daughter, Jessie Taylor, of Iowa, have taken rooms at the Livingston.

A trio of artists, Helen E. Coan, Regina O'Kane and Eugene Torrey, have issued cards for an art reception today and tomorrow, at their studios in the Bryson-Bonebrake Block.

Mr. and Mrs. Elderkin will shortly take possession of their new home in the Harper tract.

It is the swaggar thing just now among cyclists to ride jockey-fashion. T. A. Lewis has the credit of introducing this latest agony.

Mrs. A. W. Barrett is expected to arrive home today from the East, where she has been making extensive visits.

Mrs. E. Thompson and daughter, and Mrs. J. W. Moore of Minneapolis, Minn., are in the city for the winter.

The Apary.

(Farm and Pigeon.)

A colony of Italians was allowed to raise as many drones as it pleased, in order that there might be less danger of the queen meeting a foreign drone. Probably the colony-raised a thousand drones, and it was supposed that the progeny of a queen would be a hundred one of these in her flight. About two miles away were some common black bees, and the new queen missed all her own drones and mated with a black drone. Her progeny were all hybrids. In this colony, then, the work of raising drones was wasted, as far as the queen was concerned, although some of these drones might have fertilized other queens. The drones in question feeding on good honey, much too good for them, were given a dose of insect-powder. A drone is the most helpless of insects. He has no weapon of defense, no sting, and he is incapable of getting his own living. He can eat, but owing to lack of tongue, or the right kind of a tongue, he can gather no honey.

The only explanation of the great waste of drones on the part of the bees, is that the bees run no risks and overshoot the mark to be on the safe side. If a colony of bees loses a queen, it loses its life; every member must die unless the queen left eggs. From the eggs may come another queen, but if there be no drones or one drone in the hive, or if the queen in her flight does not meet a drone from some other colony, then the colony is no better off than it was without a queen, for the queen unfertilized is of no value. Therefore, the instinct of self-preservation must be the cause of raising a great crop of drones. When the swarming season approaches, indeed, up to July or August, or as long as the honey comes in, the bees build drone cells and raise drones in great quantity if unmolested.

Rope Halter and Bristle in One Piece.

(American Agriculturist.)

Take a piece of rope twice the length of the ordinary rope halter; form the nose piece first, tying in a snap on each side for the bit; then bring over the head piece, knotting on each side; then bring the long end of the rope back to the center of the chin, and again knot. With a little practice a halter may thus be made of one piece; to which a bit may be snapped. But for 15 cents a rope halter can be purchased into which two snaps may be fastened for a bit, which will look better and prove more satisfactory; or, a more stylish colored web halter with rope attached and side rings may be had for 30 cents.

SCULPTOR AND ORATOR.

Facts About the Life and Work of Ettore Ferrari.

The Youth of One of the Great Artists of Modern Italy—Early Display of his Talent That Has Won Him Fame—His Monuments.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

ROME, Oct. 30.—It is difficult indeed to single out in a country that is so artistically "the home of art," one special artist or sculptor or architect as preeminent among his fellows. The work of each of these Italian artists are, for the most part, so distinguished by some special and marked characteristic that when one is seen the beholders call aloud, and, as with one impulse, the name of its creator. It is exquisite in grace of design and perfection of finish! Then it is the work of one artist. Is it the bold portrayal of a lofty ideal? Is it the work of another. Is it full of religious sentiment, or strangely endowed with that beautiful, yet bright understanding that flows like a pure current from one heart to another, and that the Italians can so fittingly described as "Symphonic"? Then it is the work of yet another artist.

But a work in which these different qualities are combined, or a series of others that show them, one after another, as existing in the same artist's mind, this is remarkable indeed. Still, occasionally, such works and such artists come to the knowledge of the world, and, after the first surprise, the people wait and watch with absorbing interest to see what the next, and the next will be. Such workers are really the Michael Angelos of today—impetuous, earnest, enthusiastic; men with strong, fearless characters, men who once the marble has felt the keen edge of their chisel, never stop chipping and chiseling, and measuring and perfecting until the work into which they seem to have imparted some of their own fire stands before the world and challenges its criticism, and compels its admiration.

Just such a worker, and just such a character as this is Ettore Ferrari. From Ferrari's studio came that superb statue of Gloriano Bruno, which stands now in the center of that tragic Roman square, the Campo di Fiori, where the stake, amid tears and protestations on the one side, and groans and hisses and shouts of exultation on the other; the life-like statue, whose uprearing, only a short time ago, caused a tremendous excitement, that almost terminated in a riot, and that now stands as a monument to the noblest of men, and a philosopher and logician, all over the world talked long and earnestly.

The making of this statue by a Roman, who well knew what the effect of its production would be on Roman and Italian, before the world, and the courage and strength, a round independence from art or popular prejudice alike, to all this artist does. These characteristics have well fitted him to be the chosen portrayer, as he is, of Italy's most fearless statesmen and warriors, for he has the heart and the will, with theirs, can feel and do as they do, and did, and that feeling thus can truthfully delineate them in lasting marble or imperishable granite. He is a man who, if he had lived, in the days of the Cæsars, would have handed down to posterity the sobriquet of "the heroic American lady."—[Chicago Letter.]

Ettore Ferrari was born in Rome in 1874. He attended the excellent schools of that city before entering the Collegio Romano, where he distinguished himself in a class full of distinguished pupils in rhetorical composition and declamation and carried away the first prize in architectural design when his graduation at only 16 years of age.

When scarcely more than an infant in years he would sit for hours in his father's studio modeling bits of clay into imitative figures or moulding plastic surfaces into pretty comminglings of fruit, or flower, or foliage ornament.

As he grew older, something of the strength and originality and fire of his later work began to manifest itself to the great delight of his gifted father, who "would not for worlds have forced him into a mockery of artistic development."

But he waited hopefully to see what he had of his father's son, and he was not disappointed.

In his father's studio he developed the models for those superb and scholarly bas-reliefs, Cola di Rienzi, addressing his populace from the Tribune's palace, and "the finding of Laocoon," that so richly adorn the facade of Rome's magnificent Royal Academy of Fine Arts; the "Finding of the Body" of the classic in its simplicity, and the dancing, graceful, joyous "dew" that is wattering the roses and lilies under her feet from a pitcher poised high above her head as she floats by on the southern breeze; statues that have been purchased by the prince of the Argentine, in whose famous collection they have held an honored place.

Filippo Ferrari, father of Ettore, was an artist of high degree; too true an artist, as I have said, to force a hollow semblance of art from his son's hand, and so he waited, with a patience that was richly rewarded. Yet he was not looked first to the cultivation of his son's mind, knowing how closely genius and cultivation are allied; how the one can make the other to shine. While a true and enthusiastic Italian at heart, the young student loved the lore and tradition of other lands, and became proficient in the language of England, France, Spain and Germany, whose laws and traditions and customs he has studied so closely that weight and force and intelligence have been added to his arguments and oratory of later years.

Aside from his own eager observations and studies in the galleries and churches and cathedrals of Italy, and a short time in the Accademia del Belli Arti of Rome, Sig. Ferrari's art studies were conducted almost entirely by and carried on with his father. His second original and finished work was extremely dramatic in its character, and gave evidence of the strong fearlessness that has marked in even higher degree all his subsequent productions. It was completed when the young artist was scarcely twenty years of age. It represents Stefano Brocchi, a young Roman of proud, patriotic family, wounded and helmetless, but still defending from his stand upon the invasion of the foe. The expression of the face, the pose of the right arm, with its uplifted sword—the whole poise, is so tragic in their force as to be absolutely grand.

So young a lad beginning thus, was it a wonder that his talent was at once recognized and that order after order poured in upon him? Some of these orders were large, some comparatively small, but almost all at once the lad's fitness to become a "national" sculptor seemed to be realized.

Almost uninterruptedly there fol-

lowed his Gen. Arzozano, one of the finest busts in all the long avenues that crown the Pincio; his Alfredo Baccarini, the devoted patriot; his "Spartan Warrior," the sadly pathetic figure whose life had gone out in following "where Spartacus led," and that attracted such attention at the artist's exhibit in the famous "World's Exposition"; his busts and statues of Ovid and Mazzini and Sami; his Bruno; each full of that fervid strength that marked his first production, intensified. They are life-like in their portraiture and well calculated to fire into living flame the enthusiasm of their followers.

Ferrari's first work, "I Martiri di Chateaubriand"—a bas-relief completed while yet in his teens and exhibited at the Universal Art Exposition of Rome—was awarded the premium of the exposition.

Then came the statue of Ettore Ferrari that the statue of that great apostle of liberty, Johan Radulsen, journeyed to Bukarest, and it was shortly after this that Sig. Ferrari produced his two exquisite statues of Eremergarde and Lesbia, statues that with their poetic grace, showed quite another side of the artist's nature than that which had before been evidenced, but surely grace and beauty of sentiment are quite compatible with strength and patriotic daring. These statues, as the first of their kind that Sig. Ferrari had produced, were a surprise to his countrymen and immediately took place among the first of their art treasures of modern times.

Then came the statue of Jacopo Ortis that was so highly commended at the Paris exposition of '78. In May of 1887 there was unveiled in Venice, just below the square of St. Marks and in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, attended by an immense concourse, the superb equestrian bronze statue of Victor Emmanuel, which was the offering of the people to their beloved "Padre del Patria."

This statue is recognized everywhere as one of the finest modern works in the entire country; and this magnificent colossal monument, which can be seen far off on the lagoon, is also the work of Ettore Ferrari. It shows the King, the general rather, the "preludist" of his people to the royal crown," full armed, seated on a splendid charger, and cheering his men on to victory, just as he did in time of battle.

This figure surmounts a rectangular pedestal, richly ornamented at the top and rough hewn at the base, and the pedestal there are four steps gracefully curving at the front and back, like the foundation of a throne, and straight at the sides, on which are placed, with careless grace, the banner and the shield of Italy and Venice. On the sides of the pedestal are two reliefs, showing the terrible conflict of Palestro, and the solemn entry of Victor Emmanuel into Venice in 1866, both masterpieces in grouping, architecture, portraiture, costume and even the smallest details, and therefore, historical records of great value.

At the base of the pedestal is the Venice of 1849, disarmed, but still proud, holding her broken banner at her side, and with the dying Venetian lion at her feet; at the front there is the Venice of 1866, a queenly figure in splendidly jeweled robes, holding an eagle banner, and with the lion of the forest," the Venetian lion, restored to his full strength, rampant at her feet.

Attending the unveiling of that monument a large souvenir magazine was issued, containing illustrations of all its details, poems and sketches of the leading writers of Italy, and a history of the monument, with the biography and portrait of its designer. The president of the committee having all this in charge was Dante Alighieri di Serego.

It is only a few weeks ago that Signor Ferrari was present at the unveiling of another of his superb monuments—that of Garibaldi, in the noble square of Pisa. The crown of this monument is a figure of the great patriot in characteristic dress and pose. The bas-reliefs that surround the sides and back of the pedestal show him, and stirring the people with love of country that they all, fathers, brothers and children—are willing to leave everything and march on with him to victory or death, while the wives and mothers stand by dedicating them to the sacred cause. In another he is being raised from the battlefield of Aspromonte, where he was so terribly wounded, and the faces of the officers and troops and people who are gathered close about him form a picture that is, indeed, a remarkable study. In the last bas-relief he is being carried tenderly up the steps to the walls of Capua. At each side of the pedestal there are colossal figures of Humanity and Patriotism, and in the center there is a tablet under the arms of Pisa inscribed, "Pisa a Giuseppe Garibaldi—1892."

Over the studio of Signor Ferrari rises the ancient tower of the Palazzo Reale, the Sala Terrena, and close by are the Baths of Diocletian, while the atelier itself is under and adjoining the artist's home and is embowered in roses and ivy and jessamine and palms. The real working studio—a picturesque structure of bamboo—is only a step or two away.

In the largest and loftiest room of the studio spite are representations of many American faces, finely chiseled and life-like as all Ferrari's works are. By the entrance door there is a speaking and masterly statue of our own martyred Lincoln just as he received the assassin's shot.

Of the works that are not yet completed, one of the most important is the group called "Law and Industry," which is to be placed in front of the Ministry of Finance—the former a grand female figure seated on a throne; the latter a boyish form at her feet. Another is the statue of the young man, a perfect likeness of Sig. Ferrari's own little son Giovanni, who even now gives strong evidence that he is the inheritor of the genius of his father and his grandfather, and who at 10 years of age, has already made some graceful little models and dainty and original relieves.

Another work that is not yet quite completed is to go to a cathedral of Buenos Ayres, and in conception it is beautiful and graceful and tender beyond compare. It is a monument in the form of a colossal memorial tablet, and is a Gothic arch in design. In the point of the arch sits the Madonna surrounded by cherub faces as lovely as those of Raffaello, while below the Madonna's throne, quite at the base of the monument, there rests a sarcophagus. Midway on the arch there is the spirit of the dead wife it is to commemorate—a beautiful form tenderly guarded in its upward flight by one of the most ideal angel forms I have ever seen; and between the throne and the sarcophagus there winds a matchless train of angel visitants and choristers.

But it is as an artist's life alone that Sig. Ferrari leads. He is one of the ablest, most powerful and eloquent speakers in the Parliament of Italy; fearless in the declaration of the ideas he considers right, devoted to his country's interests and of powerful liberal tendencies.

He is a member of the judiciary board of the Accademia Reale del Belli Arti; director of that famous school, St.

Michel, from which have come celebrated masters of music and the drama; president of that most useful institution, the Elementary School of Design, where the artistic talents of hundreds of poor young Italian artisans are strengthened and encouraged each year until they, too, may take their place in the art world; and he is connected with I can not tell you how many other educational, artistic and charitable institutions. Besides all this, he is working zealously and indefatigably for the success of the Italian department of our Columbian Exposition.

SAN DIEGO.

Billy Carlson Will Get There Unless the "Busts."

Hon. William H. Carlson, member of the Legislature of the State of California from the Eighteenth Assembly District, familiarly known as "Billy," sometimes as "Billy the Kid," or "Smiling Billy," or "The Boomer," or "Brass Band Billy," and by several other equally euphonious and applicable nicknames, being asked what he proposed to do to anent the United States Senatorship, replied:

"I am not pledged to any one and I propose to vote for the man who will do the most for San Diego. I intend to go there to represent the people of San Diego, and I will vote for the man whom my constituents want, if they fail to express any preference, I will vote for the man who can and will do the most good for San Diego. If I can get a large appropriation for our harbor and another for the Naval Reserve, and can get a promise in black and white (see) that the man who seeks my vote, will, if elected, vote and work for an appropriation for a government building in San Diego, and will vote and work for a ten-company post in San Diego—if I can secure these things by voting for any certain man, I will vote for him. I want that man catches my vote. See?"

"How about the Naval Reserve, Billy?"

"Of course I am for the Naval Reserve, and will do all I can for them. They are a splendid institution, and ought to be encouraged and helped along in every way possible. I used to belong to the militia myself, and I have a kind of a feeling for those boys, and I want to help them. They ought to have one of those ships down here from Vallejo to practice on, and they ought to have a good well supplied and well fitted out. This end of the State pays much more than its proportion of the taxes that run the State government, and we ought to get out of it back in some shape. All the State buildings and all of the State institutions that amount to anything are in the northern end of the State. The southern end has been shamefully neglected, and it is time we had something. The Naval Reserve boys need a good armory, or shore station. I believe they call it, and it ought to be well supplied and well fitted out. If I can possibly do anything to help them, you bet I am going to do it. What about game laws? Well, I'm in favor of game laws. I think the game ought to be protected. There ought to be a close season, as there is now, and in addition the law ought to prohibit the sale of game altogether, and also to prohibit its shipment out of the State. The game of a State is part of its public property, and should be preserved for the use of the people of the State, and not allowed to be made merchandise of for the benefit of a few. The game is rapidly disappearing from this section of the country, and unless something is done soon there will be none left here. It used to be so that a poor man who had half a day off could take his gun, or borrow one, and go out and get a mess of such game, but now you can't get either kind of birds without going twenty-five or thirty miles. The result is that the poor man is debarred of his sport and of his game, and with the rich man can afford teams and expenses for such trips. Market hunters are the cause of this, and when they bring their game in and put it on the market it brings such a price that the poor man can not afford to buy any. If this thing keeps up as it is now going on it will be only a few years until a man will have to hire a nondescript horse to enjoy a half day's sport with the birds. Market hunting should be stopped altogether. Another thing that has occurred to me is, that the law regulating the admission of attorneys to practice should be made more stringent. The bar of this State has anything but a good reputation, and it is all on account of the lax methods that prevail in admitting attorneys to practice. The profession of the law is a noble one, and its attainment should be made to be an object worth striving for. This idea of admitting attorneys to practice by a mere inferior courts, it seems to me, is all wrong. Let the applicant first be admitted to the Supreme Court, and let him practice before any court of the State. If a man is not capable of practicing before the Supreme Court he ought not to be allowed to practice anywhere else. How can we tell the difference? A man hangs out his shingle as an attorney-at-law, and we don't know whether he is a regular practitioner, licensed by an examination before the highest court of the State, or whether he is merely the friend of some judge who appointed a friendly committee to examine him, and the committee reported favorably, and then the friendly judge admitted him to practice. How much business do you suppose a man would get if the law obliged him to print on his sign 'Admitted to the Superior Court only' where such was the case? Would not nine men out of ten pass his office and go to the Supreme Court practitioner? All the business that he really gets would be lost, then, by virtue of his inferiority being hidden, he virtually gets on false pretenses, and the false pretenses are aided and made possible by the law."

"Do you really think so? Of course I think so. If I do get that won't the people here change their tunes a little about me, though? If I don't get it it will be because the law has been so lax."

And Billy took his smile and went around the corner.

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For all the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

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RARE EXPERIMENTS.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF DISCOVERIES
ON MIND INFLUENCE.

Hypnotism as a Healing Art—Demonstrations Which Go to Prove That the Practice of Hypnotism May Supercede Medicine for Many Cases.

At Monday's session of the international congress of experimental psychology hypnotism was the leading feature.

The first paper on the subject was by the veteran Dr. Liebhaf, "to whose persevering and benevolent practice of hypnotism on his poor clientele at Nancy," said the president (Professor Sidgwick), "the present progress of the science is so largely due." Dr. Liebhaf's paper described the case of a woman who had been seized by monomania tending to suicide and who was cured by hypnotic suggestion. He enumerated several simple forms of intellectual disorder and others rather complicated which had already been dispelled by the same method, which consisted of substituting by suggestion true or false ideas, the writer said, thought that similarly he might obtain still more remarkable successes even when the disorders of the mind of the subject were more complex.

Professor Delboef (Liege) said that at all times the mind of man had been capable of influencing the body; but it was only in recent times that this action had been scientifically put in evidence. Was it necessary for this purpose to put the brain into an abnormal condition? Was that which was called hypnotism a state against nature? Not at all. The question carried the answer with it. To hypnotize a person was to persuade him that he could or could not do a thing which he believed he could not do, or which he believed he could not be prevented from doing. This persuasion might be directly produced, but it might be indirectly produced. The indirect method consisted in producing artificially that which was known as hypnotism, and it was only the development of suggestibility, the exaltation of the will.

Take, for example, a high official whose nervous, agitated state had rendered him unhappy for twenty years. He showed him, without sending him to sleep, that he had the faculty of not feeling pain. He passed a needle through his arm without making him jump. He showed to him in that way the power of his will. That will had only to be directed against his nervousness. The subject understood it and was cured. In mental maladies the mind must act on the mind, the healthy part of the brain on the diseased part.

He cited the case of a woman possessed with the idea of killing her husband and children. Every day she asked herself on rising if that was not the day for her to accomplish her murders. He defied her to call out the morbid thought while he looked at her. Having succeeded, which was easy, he announced to her that the following day from 8 to 9 o'clock would not be able to think of killing those who were dear to her. Success was, so to speak, inevitable. By degrees it was possible to charm away the morbid ideas for two hours, then for a day, then for a week. The cure was accomplished.

Was there any mystery in that? Was there the production of an abnormal condition? Evidently not. Apart from the starting point, which was the conviction of the subject that he was dealing with a man endowed with a curious power or that he submitted himself to a curious treatment, the subject had been simply led to act by his own will on the ideas which he thus arrived at dispelling.

Experiments in hypnotism followed, the operator being Dr. Bramwell, of Goote. He presented four patients, all of them well known to him and in respectable positions, one being a carpenter, another a shoemaker, a third the wife of a sea captain and the fourth a girl of that class. It was said that Dr. Bramwell had recently painlessly extracted teeth from the woman without throwing her into the hypnotic trance by merely ordering her not to feel pain. The suggestion was efficacious except in the case of one tooth, with regard to which she had previously formed the conviction that she would have pain, so that her self suggestion overrode his suggestion in that case. The same patient suffered from severe myopia, only being able to read the third line in the ordinary table of test letters. Dr. Bramwell caused her by suggestion to be able to read all her lines—that is to say, to show more than ordinary long sight.

This operation he now repeated. He put the woman back into her former myopic state at the word of command, and by word of command again she appeared to be immediately relieved. The spectators warmly applauded the demonstration. Dr. Bramwell contended that with all his patients he is able to produce the same satisfactory results by the mere command in the waking state that he had previously produced in a trance. Referring to the question how far a patient can suggest to him improvement in his own condition, Dr. Bramwell mentioned that the mere fact of his giving a written order to a patient to sleep enabled that patient to take out the order, read it and go to sleep whenever he needed it. He had repeatedly sent patients to a dentist's carrying with them a written order not to feel no pain. This the patients read when they sat down in the dentist's chair. He has at the present time patients who go to sleep by reading the order to do so.

These orders were said to retain their power when Dr. Bramwell had not seen the patients for weeks; in fact he had been said, been repeatedly called upon to give them new pieces of paper when the original talismans had been worn out. It was stated that the sea captain's wife had been in the habit of taking sea voyages to London from Yorkshire, during which she was invariably sick, but since Dr. Bramwell had made a suggestion to her not to be sick she had made five passages and enjoyed every meal.

As regarded the dangers of hypnotism, Dr. Bramwell believed they were easily avoided by a little care on the part of the hypnotized. He had been accustomed to impress on his patients that they were entirely free to accept or refuse his suggestions. In one or two cases he found his declaration of freedom had been too impulsive, because the patient when separated from him for some time had supposed that he would not be able to renew the influence.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Rapid Track Laying.

An act of congress allowed the Central Pacific to build its line eastward until it met that of the Union Pacific.

Inasmuch as every mile of road brought with it a subsidy in bonds and land from the United States, there was a race between the two roads. As the tracks neared each other the pace became rapid. The Union company laid a little over four miles in one day. Soon afterward the Central company completed six miles in a day. The Union company excelled that feat by laying eight miles.

Mr. Charles Crocker, who was pushing forward the Central, said, "We'll take off our coats and beat them, but we won't try it until we are so close that they won't have a chance to get back at us." When the Central approached within fourteen miles of the Union the final struggle began.

"We are going to lay ten miles of track in one day; you can make up your mind to that," said Mr. Crocker to his foreman, who had expressed doubts of the possibility of utilizing men enough to do the work. "I have been thinking the matter over for a fortnight, and I know what I am about. Each trainload will contain materials enough for two miles. As soon as

one train has dropped its load, forward the rails as fast as the men can carry them. Then bring up and unload another train.

"Have your men in readiness for spiking. Let the first man drive in only one particular spike, and pass on from one rail to another; let the man who follows him drive in the second spike on the same rail, and so on. See that you have enough spikes on hand, so that no man stops for an instant or passes another man. Then let the straighteners follow, and see that they advance without stop or hitch. Close on their heels, but not so close as to interfere, bring forward the levelers and fillers."

Mr. Bancroft, who describes the scene in "Chronicles of the Builders," quotes an eyewitness, a general officer.

"It was," said he, "as if an army marched over the ground and left behind it a railroad finished. I rode beside the workmen, and at times the track was laid as fast as my horse could walk."

Ten miles and 185 feet additional were laid in that day of days in the history of track laying.

Her Inspiration.

It is amusing to watch the attempt of many aspiring artists to cover the defects of bad drawing. Some will put a bunch of flowers at the throat of a subject to hide an ill drawn neck, or hide a horse's feet, or lower legs in long grass. But Washington has one lady artist who is above these things. It would seem that clouds are beyond her skill, and in one rather imposing picture by this genius they are represented by a rather peculiar looking white space. Her explanation was, to say the least, ingenious. She said:

You know whenever I paint I have a vision of what my picture should be when it is finished. When I have these visions I must not be disturbed or they will flee like the mountain mist. I commenced this picture by the sky, and the vision was disturbed and then I began to paint in my studio. Soon after the vision came. Ah, but it was beautiful! I could see the bright rays of the sun shining through some little fleecy clouds, touching all of the landscape with glorious softness.

I seized my palette and plunged into my work, gathering new inspiration each moment. I had all but finished. Only the clouds were left, when, to my horror, I heard a knock at my door. I paid no attention to it, but it was repeated again and again till at last I was compelled to cry, "Who is there?" It was the cook, who had come to tell me that the cream was sour. "Fool!" I cried, "why did you disturb me for such a trifle? Buy more cream!" The woman left, and I turned back to my work, but the vision was gone. Never again have I been able to recall it, and that is why my clouds are still unfinished.—Washington Herald.

How a Newsboy Collected a Bill.

There is a south side boy who is bound to be a Napoleon in finance if he lives. His age is fourteen, and a little while he ran a newspaper route. A certain south side doctor was his customer, and when the physician's bill reached one dollar the boy presented it. It was hard to collect. The boy called several times, but the doctor never had the dollar. The physician moved away and the lad lost sight of him for a time, but finally located him on the west side and renewed his attacks.

At last one day he told his mother he would make one more effort and then if that was not successful he would give it up. Accordingly he went to the doctor's office and found the doctor out. But inside of the door hung the customary slate. On it the boy wrote: "Call at — street. William Smith." The doctor called and the boy saw him coming by the street. He told his mother what he had done, and said: "Now, I will go and hide and you can show him the bill." "I will do nothing of the kind, Willie Smith," said the lady, "and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." A young lady visitor in the family thought more of the scheme and, confronting the doctor at the door, presented the bill. The professional man said that the job was on him, paid the dollar and went away laughing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Women Not All Alike.

One of the constitutional opinions of the average man is that women are all alike. It crops out in his speech perpetually, sometimes in the way of kindness and sympathy, often in the way of derision and contempt. When a wife has forgiven some great wrong done her by her husband, when a mother has sacrificed herself for her children, we hear, "It is just like a woman." We hear the same thing if she has deceived her lover or involved her father in debt. This dissent is due to the fact that some men are sentimentalists, and that more men are cynics. The former are always praising women, the latter are generally sneering at or deriding her; but both think that she has only one nature. The sentimentalist believes her to be good, gentle, loyal, truthful under every circumstance; the cynic pronounces her bad, harsh, inconstant, hypocritical on instinct.

Neither is wholly right nor wholly wrong. She is good and bad, gentle and harsh, loyal and inconstant, truthful and hypocritical. Her qualities depend largely on the individual, and the individual varies with mood and environment. She is not cut out of the ideal, nor is she drawn from debasement. She is primarily human, as man is; a compound of brain and body, of strength and weakness, of generosity and selfishness, of charity and prejudice, of altruism and egotism, of affection and aversion. Some women are far better, some women are far worse than the mass, but better or worse, they are fundamentally unlike one another and often unlike themselves.—Justin Henri Brown in Ladies' Home Journal.

Character in the Handshake.

I form my estimate of a man the moment I shake hands with him. If he frankly gives me his whole hand and with it a cordial grip, at the same time looking me full in the eyes, I would not hesitate to lend him money or appeal to him for aid if I was in trouble. Men who shake hands that way usually mean what they say. They are many men, big hearted, brave, brotherly and will do to a dead man. The man who reaches out his hand as though the exertion worried him, and lets it lie in your grasp like the flipper of a defunct catfish, is the kind of creature who sits up nights to plot petty treasons. The man who shakes hands with three fingers wiggling out of his sleeve, is a man who has closed down on three fishy fingers I instinctively look to see if my purse is safe. The man who grabs your hand and pumps your arm up and down as though it was the handle to a hand crank is usually a well meaning fellow, but is seldom troubled with a plethora of brains. The ladies also reveal themselves in the handshake. There is no danger of mistaking the shy yet magnetic touch of a native modesty for the icy salute of unfeeling formality. No woman who shakes hands as she might touch a dead mouse ever played much havoc with masculine hearts.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hares use their feet to wash their faces.

and the hare's foot is so suitable for a brush that it is always used to apply the "paint" to the face for the stage.

Breechloading guns were invented by Thornton & Hall, 1811. Breechloading cannon were used by the Turks in 1553.

ROSES.

With rarest of roses my garden's replete:
Red roses, exquisite and dewy and sweet;
Pale velvet roses born of a prayer;
Young blushing pink roses, sweetest to wear;
Ruby red roses with deep golden heart;
Roses of Ophir, by winds kissed apart;
Roses who fold the sunset's late ray
Close in their velvety petals away;
White roses that hide beneath a veiling of snow
The dainty blush of the pink shell's glow;
Roses illumined with ruddiest gleam,
Roses as pure as a young maiden's dream;
Roses cream tinted as foam on the sea;
Scarlet tipped roses, carved by the bee;
Starry eyed roses drenched with the dew;
Variegated roses, like hopes ever new;
Jacqueminot roses, martial in queen;
Royal blood roses, saffron, the queen;
Fair Dutchess roses, with beauty of state;
Marchal Neil roses, pompous and great;
Roses all yellow with buds of rare gold;
Roses that wither by city tale that is old;
Roses and roses, gay, fleeting and new;
But where is my rose love, tender and true?
Of all the bright beauty the garden discloses,
She blooms in the summer, the queen of the roses.
—Boston Woman's Journal.

A Wonderful Air City.

Many stories have been written about mirages and delusions, but none have been more interesting and curious than that of the Silent City mirage, which makes its appearance near the Pacific glacier in Alaska. The discovery of this wonderful mirage was made by the Indians, who would tell of the city which was built in the clouds. The mirage can be seen in the early part of July, from 5 to 6 p. m. It rises from the side of the Pacific glacier. It first appears like a heavy mist and soon becomes clearer, and one can distinctly see the spicer city, well defined streets and trees, tall spires, huge and odd shaped buildings which appear to be ancient mosques or cathedrals. It is a city which would seem to contain at least 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants.

As yet no one has been able to identify it, although several have claimed to recognize the place. There is no city like it in Alaska, nor in any country about it for thousands of miles. Some claim it is a city in Russia, others say it is a city in England, but none can tell where and what it is. The mirage was given the name of "Silent City" as it appears to one like a dead city; there is nothing that would indicate it is inhabited.—Chicago Herald.

Birds That Make Queer Noises.

The bellbird or campanero, which is found in South America and also in Africa, Waterton, the famous traveler and naturalist, states, can be heard at a distance of three miles. Its note is like the tolling of a distant church bell, and is uttered during the heat of the day, when every other bird has ceased to sing and nature is hushed and silent. How the bell bird utters this deep, loud note is not known, though it is supposed that a fleshy protuberance on its head, which when inflated with air, sounds like a horn, is in some way the cause of it.

The hornbill, a bird which is widely distributed in India, the Malay archipelago and Africa, has also a very loud note. Its call has been described as "between the shriek of a locomotive and the bray of a donkey," and can be heard a distance of about a couple of miles. The barking bird also utters a very loud note; indeed, it is impossible to distinguish it from the bark of a dog. Its English name, says Darwin, is well given, for I defy any one at first to feel certain that a small dog is not yelping somewhere in the forest. The Tanager has also the same peculiarity.

Pedigrees of Arabian Horses.

The Arabs have no written pedigrees; it is all an affair of memory and of notoriety in the tribe. Certain alleged pedigrees of Arabian horses, couched in romantic language and represented as carried in a small bag and hung by a cord around the animal's neck, have been published, but these are forgeries got up probably by horse dealers, Egyptian, Syrian or Persian. The breeding of horses is a matter of common knowledge, and it would be impossible for his owner to fabricate pedigree so as to deceive the natives, even if he were so inclined. The Bedouins, it seems necessary to admit, are in general great liars, and they will lie to a stranger about the age, the qualities or the ownership of a horse, but they will not lie about his pedigree, even when they can do so with impunity. To be truthful on this subject is almost a matter of religion, certainly a point of honor, in the desert.—Atlantic Monthly.

It has been suggested that cobras live in Lavarina in middle miocene times, which somewhat later a huge viper, like the now living in the hottest parts of Africa and its home in Switzerland.

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LOS ANGELES.

Breechloading guns were invented by Thornton & Hall, 1811. Breechloading cannon were used by the Turks in 1553.

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MORE GOOD WORK.

The Police Force Keeping Up Its Reputation.

A Clever Capture Made by the East Side Squad.

Three Newly Arrived "Crooks" Gathered in Yesterday.

The Stolen Goods Taken from the Houses Burglarized Wednesday Night by the Gang Also Recovered—Criminal Notes.

For some months past the police department has made it exceedingly lively in this city for crooks of all kinds, and if they keep up the good work a while longer there will not be a free burglar or sneak-thief in town.

Wednesday several robberies of the sneak-thief order were reported at the central station, and at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Craig and Richardson of the East Side station landed the thieves in jail and recovered the stolen goods, consisting of several suits of clothing.

The thieves, who gave their names as W. Hunter, Charles Kelly and C. Williams, at the central station, entered the home of Oliver Crowder at No. 518 West First street, early Wednesday evening and stole a lot of clothes, consisting of men's suits and a woman's dress. Later in the night they made their way to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and while Jacob Rogers was visiting in another room, they entered his room and got away with a fine suit of clothes.

The thieves then visited a second-hand store and pawned a hat and pair of trousers, after which they crossed the River to East Los Angeles, but so far as is known they did not attempt to burglarize any houses. Shortly before they were arrested they entered a barnyard on Pasadena avenue and crawled into a haystack, where they intended to spend the rest of the night. Yesterday afternoon they were taken before Justice Austin, and will have their preliminary examination tomorrow.

Criminal Notes.
Three sad-faced drunks were in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. They were beautifully marked up with black eyes and bloody noses, and, in consideration of this fact, the Court let them down easy and only gave them three days each in the chain gang.

A man named John Auerback was arrested yesterday on complaint of some of his neighbors, who claim that he keeps a savage dog that ought to be killed or sent out of the country.

Police Justice Austin fined G. Rosas \$25 yesterday for kicking up a row at the East Side Lake the other day. It seems that Rosas used to run the boats on the lake, but he sold out to another man a short time ago, and when he found that his successor was building up a fine business he became jealous and visited the lake. After taking a ride in a boat he began to abuse the new boatman and wound up by smashing things up generally.

The Chinese lottery dealers who were arrested night before last were before Justice Austin yesterday, and after their case set for next Monday.

J. P. Goytino, the French editor, swore to a complaint yesterday, charging a Frenchman named Boudouine with being a "vag."

Charles Romero, the boy who was arrested the other day for throwing rocks at a Chinaman, was tried and acquitted in Justice Owen's department of the Police Court yesterday.

The Care of Fowls.
[American Cultivator.]
There is a right and a wrong way in every undertaking. Probably no one branch of farming pays as well and surely as the proper feeding and care of fowls, especially if not too far from market.

Keep the fowls clean and warm with a good run, and if the situation will allow let them have their full liberty. Have the henhouse well lighted, keep the roosts free from lice, with comfortable nests for them to lay in. Keep as much as one rooster to every fifteen fowls, and if you have large enough quarters let them all go together, but if cramped for room keep them in separate flocks, from fifteen to twenty in each flock. For making a profit mainly from eggs get the white Leghorn; for poultry get the Plymouth Rock.

The main bulk of their feed should be cracked corn and the second quality of wheat. Plenty of good water, chopped cabbage, a little batch of dough made of fine feed and Indian meal. Twice a day feed a small quantity of cut green bone; this last seems to work like a charm, especially if the fowls have no chance to get grub or grasshoppers. There are now some good bone-cutters on the market. That made by F. W. Mann of Milford, Mass., can be depended upon to cut them in good shape.

A fine blooming climber.
[Crown Vine, Pasadena.]
One of the finest ever-blooming climbers is the anemone vine. No other vine can equal the splendor of its brilliant, large flowers, which are scarlet, tipped with golden yellow. They are borne in great profusion, are waxen-like in texture, and remain for weeks without wilting or dropping. The plant begins to bloom when only a few inches in height, and is covered with flowers the whole year. By cutting back it may be made to form a bush and in some situations is more desirable so. It is entirely satisfactory grown either way.

The El Cajon raisin growers have organized a company to be called the El Cajon Fruit and Raisin Company. It is to be a stock company with a capital equal to \$100 per acre for all vineyards represented. The San Diego banks have offered to advance 3 cents per pound on all raisins after, on thirty-sixty or ninety days' time, giving the grower the control of the price at which the raisins should be sold during the life of the loan. Thirty-five carloads have already been shipped from the valley.—[Press.]

Prof. Garner has gone to Africa to try to study the language of monkeys. That's interesting, but why not stay here and learn the language of cows? He would find out from them saying this: "My master can't feed me grain and keep me warm because it costs too much," but every day that he lives he lets good, sweet butter fatten through the churn into the swirl. I don't kick, but I call this an ungrateful world."—[Herald New Yorker.]

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17, 1892.

Latest reports of sales of California fruit in the East are as follows: In New York E. L. Goodsell sold one carload containing 715 packages of green fruit at the following prices: Tokay grapes, double crates, 2.50; single crates, 1.95; 3.20; Corbin grapes, double crates, 3.00; 4.10; single crates, 1.90; 2.00; Morocco grapes, 1.65; Emperor grapes, 1.50; 1.95; Ferrera grapes, 1.25; pears, 3.00; 4.55. Two carloads brought the following prices: Black Forera, Tokay, Muscat, Verdel and Corbin assorted grapes, 2.90; 3.00 for double crates and 2.50 for single crates; Winter Nells, D'Alemon, P. Barry and F. P. Barry, 3.25; 3.75; 3.25.

In the same city the Earl Fruit Company sold fruit at the following prices: Tokay grapes, double crates, 3.00; 3.55; single crates, 1.90; 2.00; Corbin grapes, double crates, 3.40; 4.50; single crates, 1.60; 2.35; Emperor grapes, single crates, 1.70; Verdel grapes, single crates, 70¢; Muscat grapes, single crates, 65¢; Winter Nells pears, 2.50; 2.70; Eastern Buerre pears, 2.65; quinces, 1.55.

Owing to a demoralized condition of the market with wires much of the regular Eastern market report has failed to arrive in time for publication.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 1892.
Belcher.....1 90 Potol.....2 05
Best & Bel.....75 Ophir.....3 05
Cortez.....1 05 Savage.....55
Con. Va.....1 10 Sierra Nev.....1 45
Gould & Cur.....1 05 Union Con.....1 40
Hale & Nor.....1 80 Yellow Jkt.....1 00
Peer.....1 00 Confidence.....1 80

Bar Silver.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—BAR SILVER—84 1/2 @ 84 3/4.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—68 1/2 @ 68 3/4.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The fresh fruit market is quiet. Table grapes are over-plentiful and weaker. Wine grapes are about up to the market, but there is ready sale for all arrivals.

Strawberries come in plentifully, but are in light demand at from \$3 to \$4 per chest. Fancy varieties of the White Winter and Bellflower varieties are in good demand. The pears on hand are very poor. The market is well supplied with bananas and pineapples.

The vegetable market shows little change in the way of prices. Tomatoes are still weak. Receipts are largely in excess of the demand. Good potatoes sell well. Onions are scarce. A few sacks of green corn arrived, but sales are slow. Lima beans are doing better.

Grain.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—WHEAT—Quiet. May, 1.30; buyer December, 1.32; buyer January, 1.33.

Barley.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—BARLEY—Inactive. December, 88 1/2; CORN—1.17 1/2.

Fruit.
QUINCES—60¢ to 1.00 per box.
CANTALOUPE—35¢ to 75¢ per crate.

STRAWBERRIES.
STRAWBERRIES—35¢ to 50¢ per box.
GRAPES—Sweetwater, 35¢ to 50¢; Muscat, 20¢ to 30¢; black, 25¢ to 40¢; Tokay, 35¢ to 50¢; Zinfandel, 15¢ to 20¢; 15¢ to 20¢; Corbin, 30¢ to 40¢; Isabella, 30¢ to 40¢; Mission and common wine, 9¢ to 10¢.

STRAWBERRIES.
STRAWBERRIES—35¢ to 50¢ per chest.
APPLES—25¢ to 30¢ per box.

POMEGRANES.
POMEGRANES—35¢ to 40¢ per pound.
PEARS—25¢ to 30¢ per box.

HUCKLEBERRIES.
HUCKLEBERRIES—50¢ to 75¢ per pound.
RASPBERRIES—60¢ to 75¢ per pound.

CRANBERRIES.
CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, 50¢ to 60¢ per barrel.
LIMES—Mexican, 3.50¢ to 4.00¢ per box.

LEMONS.
LEMONS—Sicily, 7.00¢ to 8.00¢; California, 2.00¢ to 3.00¢ for common and 6.00¢ to 7.00¢ per box for good choice.

HAWAIIAN.
HAWAIIAN—1.40¢ to 1.50¢ per bunch.
PINEAPPLES—Hawaiian, 2.00¢ to 3.00¢ per dozen.

Dried Fruit.
APPLES—Sun dried, 40¢ to 50¢ per pound; sliced, 50¢ to 60¢; evaporated in boxes, 80¢.

PEARS.
PEARS—Sliced, 80¢; quartered 90¢; bleached, 80¢; evaporated unbleached, 50¢.

FIGS.
FIGS—Pressed, 6¢; unpressed, 4¢ to 4 1/2¢.
PRUNES—Small, 7 1/2¢ to 8 1/2¢; 9¢ for four sizes; 8th size, 50¢ to 60¢.

PLUMS.
PLUMS—Pitted, 10¢ to 10 1/2¢ per pound; unpitted, 25¢ to 30¢.

NECTARINES.
NECTARINES—White, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound; red, 10¢ to 11 1/2¢.

PEACHES.
PEACHES—Bleached, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound; sun dried, 70¢ to 75¢.

APRICOTS.
APRICOTS—Royal, 11¢ to 14¢; Moorpark, 14¢ to 15¢.

ORANGES.
ORANGES—30¢ to 35¢ per pound.
RAISINS—London layers, 1.40¢ to 1.65¢ per box; loose Muscatel, 1.20¢ to 1.40¢ in boxes; 40¢ per pound in sacks.

BEANS.
BEANS—Lima, 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ per pound; string, 2 1/2¢ to 3¢ per pound.

CUCUMBERS.
CUCUMBERS—40¢ to 60¢ per box; pickles, 2 per pound for No. 1; for No. 2, 30¢.

GREEN PEPPERS.
GREEN PEPPERS—25¢ to 35¢ per box for Chile; 35¢ to 40¢ for bell.

SQUASH.
SQUASH—Marrowfat, 8.00¢ to 10.00¢ per ton.
TOMATOES—25¢ to 30¢ per box.

OKRA.
OKRA—Green, 50¢ to 65¢ per box.
GREEN CORN—Alameda, 1.00¢ to 1.25¢ per box; Berkeley, 30¢ to 75¢ per box.

CABBAGE.
CABBAGE—70¢ to 80¢ per head.
GARLIC—1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢ per pound.

CALIFLOWERS.
CALIFLOWERS—75¢ per dozen.
PEPPERS—Dry, 10¢ to 11¢ per pound.

EDDO PLANTS.
EDDO PLANTS—25¢ to 30¢ per box.
MUSHROOMS—10¢ to 25¢ per pound.

RHUBARB.
RHUBARB—60¢ to 75¢ per box.
TURNIPS—60¢ to 75¢ per cental.

BEETS.
BEETS—75¢ per sack.
CABBOTS—Large, 45¢ to 50¢ per cental.

PANFRIES.
PANFRIES—1.25¢ per cental.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.
Dairy Products.
BUTTER—Fancy roll, 60¢; choice, 55¢ to 57¢; fair, 45¢ to 50¢.

CHEESE.
CHEESE—Eastern, 15¢ to 15 1/2¢; California, large, 15¢; small, 10 1/2¢; three-pound hand, 17 1/2¢.

Poultry and Eggs.
POULTRY—Hens, 3.50; young roosters, 4.50; 5.00; old roosters, 3.00; broilers, 3.50; 3.75; ducks, 3.50; 3.50; turkeys, 15¢ to 16¢.

EGGS.
EGGS—Fresh ranch, 35¢ to 36¢; Eastern, 28¢ to 30¢.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

[Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page or miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.]
M. Pomeroy to C. B. Drew, part lot 16 (36-1) \$100.
S. P. Mulford, executor, to C. H. Stewart, S. B. and P. Stewart & Mulford's subdivision of Rancho de Duarte, \$2000.
Frederick H. Baker to J. P. and H. F. Hanes, lot 79, Ballestera tract, \$3000.
George E. Gard to Charles Suderman, lot 10, block 22, Alhambra, \$150.
H. H. Dobbins et ux to Lillian Barker, lot 10, block 4, Ellis's subdivision, \$1300.
Lillian Barker et ux to H. H. Dobbins, lots 42 and 43, block 2, Bennett tract, \$2500.
Charles Wade to Louisa Johnson, lot 12, Miller's subdivision of block 80, Ord's survey, \$2000.
Pauline Mauckhopt to Peter Wagner, part lots 27 and 29 (3-240 and 243), \$3500.

James Craig to Emily J. Allen, interest in water cistern, 105.
W. H. Workman to City Street Railway Company, lots 3 and 4, block 1, Stevenson's subdivision, \$3000.

R. A. Dittler et ux to S. N. Sanford, lots 2 and 3 of the Linden place, Grogan tract, Rancho San Pasqual, \$12,000.
S. N. Sanford et ux to Woodland Avenue Savings and Loan Society, land above described, \$12,000.

Sarah C. Foote et ux to A. H. Sellers, property in Pasadena (92-492 of deeds), \$12,000.

Martin Hogan et ux to Louise C. French, N 1/2 lot 13, block D, Lake Shore tract, \$500.

George Heath et ux to Esther A. Phillips, lot 8, block C, Hughes's subdivision, Pomona, \$2000.

United States to John A. Jones, NE 1/4 sec. 16, T. 6 N., R. 10 W., patent.

SUMMARY.
Deeds.....30
Mortgages.....14
Total.....\$58,755.85

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Nov. 17, 1892.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:
Arrivals.—November 17, steamer Los Angeles, Leland, from San Francisco and Los Angeles, passengers and merchandise for S. P. Co.; schooner Seven Sisters, Peterson, from Bower's Landing, 5000 railroad ties for S. P. Co.

Departures.—November 17, steamer Los Angeles, Leland, for San Francisco, passengers and merchandise for P. C. S. Co.; schooner Edward Parke, Anderson, for Eureka in ballast.

TIDES.
November 18: High water, 7:58 a.m.; 9:19 p.m.; low water, 1:57 a.m.; 2:52 p.m.

So Uncle Hiram will not go to Congress after all. Hiram's political career is over. But politics are a delusion and a snare, anyhow. Don't you think so, Hiram?—[Anaheim Gazette.]

U. S. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Washington, D. C.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock p.m., on the 7th day of December, 1892, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and material required for the construction of eleven buildings, steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the U. S. Courthouse and Post-office building at Los Angeles, California, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or of the superintendent at Los Angeles, California. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the bid, or the amount of the proposed work. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract to the bidder whose bid is deemed to be the lowest, or to award the contract to the bidder whose bid is deemed to be the most advantageous. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals for the U. S. Courthouse and Post-office building at Los Angeles, California," and addressed to W. J. EDDYBROOK, Supervising Architect.

LEGAL.

Notice to Contractors.
Tunnel W. R.
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, NOON, OF DECEMBER 6, 1892, the directors of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company will receive bids for the construction of a tunnel, to be known as the Santa Ana Tunnel, in the city of Santa Ana, California, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or of the superintendent at Los Angeles, California. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the bid, or the amount of the proposed work. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract to the bidder whose bid is deemed to be the lowest, or to award the contract to the bidder whose bid is deemed to be the most advantageous. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals for the Santa Ana Tunnel," and addressed to W. J. EDDYBROOK, Supervising Architect.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of "The Southern California Cracker Company," has been dissolved by mutual consent.

PHIL I. JACOBY, JACOB BECK, HENRY WEBER, FRANK RETTOWSKY.

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SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

No. 148 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

F. N. MYERS, President
ANDREW J. BOWNE, Vice-President
M. L. FLEMING, Cashier
J. H. GRAVES, Vice-Cashier
J. H. SHANKLAND, Vice-Cashier
JAMES H. BROWN, Vice-Cashier
J. P. SARTORI, Vice-Cashier

Five Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.
The design of this institution is to afford a safe depository for the earnings of all persons who are desirous of placing their money where it will be free from accident, and at the same time be earning for them a fair rate of interest. Deposits will be received in sums from \$1 to \$5000. Workingmen and women should deposit at least \$1 per week from their wages. The bank will form a fund which will ultimately enable the depositor to begin business. Children's savings accounts may be opened in the name of the child and the parent.

THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC
Is called to the fact that this bank has the largest paid-up capital and surplus combined of any Savings Bank in Southern California, and only loans money on approved real estate security, that among its stockholders are some of the oldest and most responsible citizens of the community, that under the State law the private estate of its stockholders are, pro rata, liable for the total indebtedness of the bank. These facts, with care exercised in the management of the bank, will form a safe depository for saving accounts, clerks, mechanics, employees in factories and shops, laborers, etc., will find it convenient to make deposits in small amounts. CHILDREN'S SAVINGS DEPOSITS received in sums of 5 cents and upwards may be made by draft or Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.
426 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
FIVE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

THE design of this institution is to afford a safe depository for the earnings of all persons who are desirous of placing their money where it will be free from accident, and at the same time be earning for them a fair rate of interest. Deposits will be received in sums from \$1 to \$5000. Workingmen and women should deposit at least \$1 per week from their wages. The bank will form a fund which will ultimately enable the depositor to begin business. Children's savings accounts may be opened in the name of the child and the parent.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.
236 North Main Street.
Capital Stock.....\$100,000 00
Surplus.....14,000 00

ROD. HELLMAN, President
J. W. CLATER, Vice-President
J. M. CLASWELL, Cashier
Interest Paid on Deposits. Money to Loan on First-class Real Estate.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE
German-American Savings Bank
OF LOS ANGELES.

Cash Assets, January, 1891.....\$183,708 05
Cash Assets, February, 1891.....187,610 12
Cash Assets, March, 1891.....205,843 85
Cash Assets, April, 1891.....210,300 00
Cash Assets, May, 1891.....227,300 00
Cash Assets, June, 1891.....235,748 05
Cash Assets, July, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, August, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, September, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, October, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, November, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, December, 1891.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, January, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, February, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, March, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, April, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, May, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, June, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, July, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, August, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Assets, September, 1892.....239,423 05
Cash Capital and Surplus.....\$100,000 00
5 per cent interest paid on term deposits, compounded quarterly.

114 S. Main-st. Operahouse Block.
BANK OF AMERICA
Formerly Los Angeles County Bank.
Capital paid up.....\$300,000 00

JOHN E. PLATER, President
GEO. H. STEWART, Vice-President
ROBT. S. BAKER, Cashier
GARNEY, Geo. H. Stewart, J. B. Bixby, Cash. Forman, John E. Plater.

LEGAL.
Delinquent Notice.
Office of the San Luis Obispo Bituminous Rock Company, No. 8 Court st., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE following described stock on account of assessments is levied on the 6th day of September, 1892, and the same shall be sold to satisfy the same on the 6th day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

I. H. POLK, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 8 Court st., City of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing